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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Labor to Control Leaders?
Selfishness Makes Piracy And Opposes Compromise

¶ **Labor Labors**—A two-years' war between the dinner buckets of America reaches a stage where overtures to peace are being tested. Emissaries of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization meet in Washington, and a labor strategy involving twice 7,000,000 unionists hangs in the balance. Craft unionism versus industrial unionism is presented as the issue. The question ostensibly to be answered is whether the two concepts can be reconciled. There is little question on the part of rank-and-file labor as to the answer.

* * *

• **The conference** this week was forced on somewhat reluctant officials by the men who carry the buckets and pay the dues. This is fairly definite evidence that the vast majority of workers want peace in the ranks—the sort of peace which will permit honest laboring men to be honestly represented and at the same time allow them to work at their tasks without being shoved about by money-greedy management on the one hand, and by power-greedy organizers on the other.

* * *

• **But peace**—in organized labor as well as in politics—is not secured through dominance, but rather through conciliation. If labor demonstrates its ability to sacrifice personal ambitions and prejudices for the common good, it will have made a tremendous stride toward regaining public confidence which it largely sacrificed during its long internecine warfare. • Labor, like other departments of human experience, will find that the essence of its problem lies in distinguishing moral values from human ambitions.

* * *

¶ **More Piracy** — The French freighter "Oued Mellah," sloshes along through the Mediterranean, slapping blue billows into silvery froth. Above, weaving in and out of transient clouds, a dragon fly flits along on a busy errand. Presently, a black exclamation point traces a long line from sky to sea. There is an explosion, a geyser of steel-charged sea water, and the freighter lists from a vital blow. French destroyers rush to the rescue, pick up the crew. A tug is summoned to pull the freighter to port, but during a night of drifting, it disappears, and another good ship joins Neptune's souvenirs. French authorities start an investigation. Simultaneously a French submarine chaser is bombed by an unidentified seaplane off Minorca. Piracy returns to the Mediterranean. France proposes to act when the assailant is identified. • International gangsterism may be expected so long as international politics utilize moral laws as expedient arguments rather than motivating rules.

* * *

¶ **Van Zeeland Resignation**—Paul Van Zeeland, Belgian Premier, resigns to fight Fascist-incited charges that he has received unwarranted payments from the National Bank. To show their confidence in their chief's integrity, the whole Cabinet resigns with him. The Premier appeared before Parliament in September, explaining that the funds constituted a bonus to which he was entitled. But what is termed a "malicious campaign" of political enemies in the Fascist-Rexist party prompts the Premier to "resume his freedom" in order to force a finish fight over the issue. • Perhaps he recognizes the danger to principles when issues are personalized.

* * *

¶ **European Self-interest** — Insurgent Generalissimo Franco, holding northwest Spain in his grasp, now prepares a new offensive on Zaragossa in an effort to gain a decisive victory before winter comes. He proposes to drive a wedge between Government Spain, south and east of Madrid, and the Catalan state to the northeast. As Franco's hopes brighten, Italian "concessions" seem more likely. The general opinion seems to be that Italy is willing to conciliate as soon as it is assured of an advantage in so doing. But this method represents no monopoly on the part of Italy. Lurking wolf-like in the background of much of this Spanish-European problem is that theme of self-interest with which most of the "conciliators" are on familiar terms. • When European statesmen are able to place European well-being above national ambitions, the working out of peace problems will become merely a matter of determining a practical routine.

* * *

¶ **Two Ways**—Young Robert Bristow of Saluda, Va., says the current news flash, takes over a debt-laden farm, in two years makes it pay, receives a prize as the outstanding farm boy of the nation. Young Joe Q. Quink, receives a college education, a job in a bond house, and a friendly push. In two years he's in debt and arrested for drunken driving; he's a fictitious fellow, but there are lots of him. • How are the differences represented by these two natures to be adjusted? By a government plan of group security or a system demanding individual responsibility? This is the sort of question to which modern trends are demanding an answer.

Champion

Wide World

Jean Batten
Sets Record for Solo Flight From Australia to England

Jean Batten Clips 14 Hr. 10 M. From Antipodes Flight

LYMPNE, Eng. Oct. 25 (AP)—Jean Batten, New Zealand woman flier, landed here at 3:45 p. m. (10:45 a. m. E. S. T.) yesterday, setting a record for a solo flight from Australia to England.

She clipped 14 hours and 10 minutes from the record set by H. F. Broadbent in May of this year. Her time from Darwin, Australia, was 5 days, 18 hours and 15 minutes.

While Miss Batten was flying the last leg of her journey from Naples, where she rested Saturday night, Mr. Broadbent was flying toward Australia in an attempt to beat her record in the opposite direction.

He was meeting bad weather, however, and was forced back to Baghdad, Iraq, yesterday after a hop off for Basra.

After a short stop at Lympne, Miss Batten flew on to Croyden airdrome, where a crowd of more than 10,000 roared a greeting as her little silver monoplane circled over the airport escorted by other craft.

As the plane glided to a halt on the runway, thousands broke through the police lines and surrounded Miss Batten, who wore a white flying suit and helmet. Her mother, who had come especially from New Zealand to welcome Miss Batten, hurried to embrace her. A message of congratulations was presented from Viscount Swinton, the Air Minister.

Nonstop Flight to Rio

CASABLANCA, Mor., Oct. 25 (AP)—The French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris took off today from the harbor of Port Lyautey on a nonstop flight to Rio de Janeiro. The 75-passenger plane was forced to taxi for several minutes at the take-off to avoid a freighter entering the port.

Lindbergh Flies Channel

LYMPNE, Eng., Oct. 25 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying his own plane and accompanied by Mrs. Lindbergh, returned here today from a visit to Germany. His ship had bucked headwinds and rainstorms, driving through a 60-mile gale over the channel.

Dewey Charges Marinelli With Utilizing Thugs

Holds Tammany Head of East Side District Builds Machine With Them

Says He Has Proof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Charge and counter charge that bring the good government issue straight to the doorstep of powerful political individuals here featured the New York City mayoralty campaign as it swung into its last week today. Three outstanding developments were:

1. The charge by Thomas E. Dewey, Fusion-Republican, running for New York County district attorney, that Albert Marinelli, Tammany district leader whose Second Assembly District realm lies south of Fourteenth Street, recruits his political machine from thugs, dope peddlers and gansters.

2. The charge by Mayor LaGuardia that Samuel J. Foley, Democratic district attorney of the Bronx, whom the Mayor had endorsed for re-election, now had opened his county to racketeering in a campaign "deal" with James J. Hines, another Tammany chieftain, whose rule centers in the Harlem area, Manhattan.

3 The accusation by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic candidate for Mayor, that Paul Blanshard, LaGuardia commissioner of accounts, was an avowed Communist and permitted "red" propaganda to be carried on in his office. This was refuted categorically by Mr. Blanshard.

Hits King-Pin

In assailing Mr. Martinelli, Mr. Dewey turned his fire on the current king-pin of the Tammany district chiefs, for it was this East Side boss who combined with the Alfred E. Smith faction of the Manhattan Democracy to maneuver Representative Christopher D. Sullivan to the throne of the Tammany wigwam last June. The affiliation produced Senator Royal S. Copeland as anti-New Deal Tammany Hall designee for the mayoralty primary from which Mr. Mahoney emerged the victor.

The special prosecutor's Marinelli thrust came in the fourth of his Sunday night radio addresses on "Fighting Crime," and was a chapter with names, dates and witnesses to bolster his assertion that Mr. Marinelli, who is New York County Clerk, is the ally and protector of racketeers and mans his machine from the underworld. Mr. Dewey said he could name 32 of the Marinelli county committeemen and inspectors of elections who had police records and declared that at least 20 of them had been convicted in the courts.

This lent impact to the charge by the American Labor Party over the week-end that the Democratic-controlled Board of Elections had made a "deliberate effort" to aid the candidacy for re-election of Borough President James J. Lyons, of the Bronx. The accusation followed on the board's action depriving Isidore Nagler, Labor Party candidate en-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Mongol Banner of Prince Teh Raised in Suiyuan Province; Freedom From China Decreed

Move Follows Conquest by Japan's Army—Use of China's Flag Barred

PEIPING, Oct. 25 (AP)—Domei, the Japanese national news agency, reported establishment of a new regime in Suiyuan Province, recently conquered by the Japanese army. The agency said representatives of the Mongol and Chinese population met at Kweisui, provincial capital, and declared independence from the Chinese Government.

Use of the Chinese national flag was forbidden and the Mongol banner of Prince Teh—for years an ally of the Japanese—was adopted. Restoration of the old Mongol calendar was ordered. This dates from the era of Genghis Khan, the Mongol conqueror of the thirteenth century and makes the present year 732.

A high Japanese spokesman said the Suiyuan administration was a local affair between Prince Teh and the Japanese force that conquered the province and which came from the Japanese garrison of Manchoukuo. Conditions in the Peiping-Tientsin area were still too unsettled to permit formation of a new government, the spokesman declared.

The Japanese victories in Suiyuan were carefully maneuvered to give the Mongol forces under Prince Teh full credit. Many Japanese here have expected that Teh's already existing government which he has styled Mongokuo, in North Chahar Province, would extend its sway into Suiyuan. They have stressed the unlikelihood, however, of its being given control of Southern Chahar, which already has an autonomous Chinese government formed at Kalgan early in September.

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The newspaper Chugai Shogyo Shimpo reported yesterday that Japanese workers and residents are evacuating Russian-owned Northern Sakhalin owing to "illegal oppression which makes continuance of business impossible." (Japan owns the southern half of Sakhalin, north of Japan proper; Soviet Russia owns the northern part. However, Japanese hold valuable oil prospecting and lumber concessions in the Russian part, giving rise to recurrent friction.)

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Changes in North China

Blackened Section Shows New Government Under Prince Teh Extending Over Part of Chahar and Suiyuan. Shaded Section of Chahar Indicates Area Under Southern Government, With Capital at Kalgan

British soldier shot by Japanese in plane attack: Page 3.

Court to Review PWA Loans On Power Projects

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to review an appeal by the Duke Power Company attacking the constitutionality of Public Works Administration loans and grants for publicly-owned hydroelectric projects.

Arguments on this case were set for Monday, Dec. 6, along with debate on similar litigation previously filed by the Alabama Power Company, which the court consented last spring to review.

In the Duke case, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sustained a $2,852,000 PWA loan and grant to Greenwood County, South Carolina, for an electric plant at Buzzard Roost.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, the public works administrator, has said the litigation will affect more than 50 public power projects for which the Government has provided $51,000,000.

Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Negroes involved in the famous Scottsboro case, lost today in an effort to escape a 75-year-prison sentence imposed by Alabama courts for an alleged criminal attack. The high tribunal twice had saved the Negro from the capital penalty.

In announcing denial of Patterson's petition, the court said Justice Black "took no part in the consideration and decision of this application."

That removed any possibility of challenge of Mr. Justice Black's position on the bench on the ground that he was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York and others lost in an effort to avoid answering a bill of complaint filed in a federal court in Missouri by Guy A. Thompson, trustee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

The high tribunal refused to pass

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Church Attacked In Pre-Election Soviet Campaign

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—A new drive against religion has begun in the Soviet Union to prevent priestly influence on the more susceptible voters in the forthcoming elections.

The first elections under the so-called Stalin constitution, now nearly a year old, have been set for Dec. 12. The clergy is accused of insidious propaganda for revival of the sorely oppressed church. Their aim is the election of friendly deputies in the local Soviets and in the chambers of the new supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

Trade unions particularly have been exhorted to revive the fight against religion and, their newspaper Trud says, "to expose the counter-revolutionary machinations of the clergy and believers."

Openly called parasites by the official organs of the Soviet Government and Communist Party, the clergy of Russia, whether they be Greek Orthodox or Roman Catholic priests, evangelical pastors, Jewish Rabbis or Muhammadan Mullahs, are naturally marked as potential, if not actual, enemies of the regime.

While trade unions have been

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Quezon Faces Tide Against 'Freedom Now'

Business Joins Opposition to Advancing Date—Assembly Defers Action

Favor 10-Year Gap

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 25 (AP)—Philippine national assemblymen in caucus Oct. 23 decided to defer action on a resolution calling for earlier independence for the islands pending a report from a special committee.

The action surprised observers because President Quezon in his recent message to the Assembly indicated the committee's report would in no way influence his drive for complete independence in 1938 or 1939. The Philippine Independence Act provides for independence in 1945.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—Filipino industrial and commercial leaders who heretofore for various reasons have kept quiet on the subject of shortening the transitional period to independence, are now coming out in the open and vigorously denouncing the political campaign of President Quezon to sever connections with the United States at the earliest possible date.

The first Filipino industrial leader who spoke out in opposition to the 1938 independence proposal of the Commonwealth President was Placido L. Mapa, active head and spokesman of eight Filipino corporations which constitute the largest block of native capital in the islands.

Shortly after Mr. Quezon started campaigning for a shortened transition period while in Washington, D. C., last March, Mr. Mapa on March 24 raised a single voice in opposition. In his Convocation Address at José Rizal College, Manila, Mr. Mapa, who is recognized as the most prominent of the younger industrial leaders, stated:

Business Attitude

"When the Independence Act was accepted by the Philippine Legislature, Philippine businessmen took the 10-year transition period as a definite time and as a basis for economic development in our country. All the business enterprises that have been launched since the acceptance of that act have been predicated upon the certainty of life of the 10 years constituting the transition period. Any attempt now to shorten that period would not only cast a new element of uncertainty upon our economic future, thereby discouraging new investments, but would be utterly unfair to those who, on the strength of said provision, had in good faith invested capital in our enterprises here.

"As to investments made previous to the Independence Act and which said act intends to safeguard, not only for the interest of the investors but mainly because they constitute the backbone of our economic existence, the approval of such a proposal would not only jeopardize their stability but surely bring about such a weakening of our economic life as to make it incapable of supporting our independent state upon the date of separation from America."

In an interview granted this cor-

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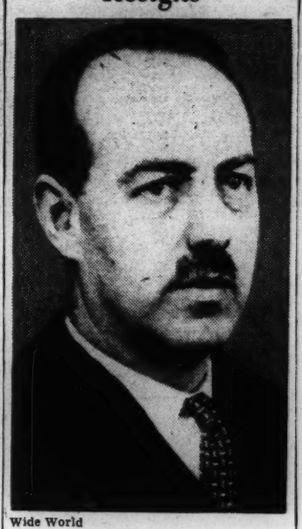
Resigns



Wide World

Dr. Paul van Zeeland
Belgian Premier Seeks Full Inquiry in Bank Controversy

Belgian Cabinet Resigns to Clear Up Bank Affair

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP) — The Government of Premier Paul van Zeeland resigned tonight.

The Premier went directly to the palace to tender his resignation to King Leopold.

The official announcement revealed that all the Ministers of the Cabinet decided to show their confidence in Dr. van Zeeland's integrity by resigning with him. They also drafted a letter expressing their confidence in their resigning chief, who apparently decided to turn back to the role of private citizen for a finish fight to clear up the political storm over administration of the National Bank of which he once was vice governor.

Owing to the political crisis, said a semi-official announcement, the Nine-Power Treaty conference on the Chinese-Japanese conflict to be held here may be postponed until Nov. 3, from the original date fixed, Oct. 30.

Under Fire for Months

The Opposition has charged that the National Bank administration, during the time Dr. van Zeeland was vice governor, negligently accepted doubtful paper from the Goldzieher and Penso Bank.

Five officials of the Goldzieher and Penso Bank are now awaiting trial in connection with its failure.

The present governor of the bank, Louis Franck, was granted a three-month leave so that he, too, could defend himself before a judicial investigation of the bank administration against what he termed a "malicious campaign" of political enemies—chiefly the Fascist-Rexist party.

This group precipitated a Cabinet crisis during the late summer, alleging that Dr. van Zeeland received improper bonus payment from the bank—an allegation which he refuted before Parliament, whereupon he was given a vote of confidence.

He admitted accepting special bonus funds from the bank at various times, but never while holding a government post. He asserted the procedure was entirely regular.

Dr. van Zeeland was on vacation

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

New England Leads Protest On Czech Pact

Threat to Bay State Shoe Industry Is Seen If Duty Is Cut

Textiles Protest

Representatives Say Issue Is Closely Linked to Relief Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Representatives from Massachusetts industry led a parade of protest today against any tariff reductions to Czechoslovakia as the State Department's committee on reciprocity information opened a week of hearings designed to pave the way towards a trade agreement with that country.

A pessimistic picture of destruction of a great Massachusetts industry with factories closed and hundreds of thousands of workmen forced on relief rolls was what three members of Congress from Massachusetts predicted if any reductions are granted in the tariff on shoes. Following what was at times an emotional appeal the Cotton-Textile Institute presented a statistical and technical case against any reductions on textiles.

Presentation of the two cases took up the morning's hearing—the first to be held on any trade agreement under new State Department regulations which for the first time give American producers advance notice as to the articles on which tariff reductions will be considered during actual negotiations. No negotiations will begin until 30 days after the hearings are completed—thereby making sure that all information brought out during the hearings will be available to the negotiators when they actually sit down with representatives of the foreign country concerned to bargain for mutual tariff reductions.

Hearings to Continue

Hearings will continue throughout the week with several hundred witnesses scheduled to appear in defense of existing tariff rates on commodities which have been listed by the state department as subjects for negotiation. Most important items on the list are shoes, certain types of textiles and leather gloves. Glassware, fur felt hats, shoe buckles and a score of other specialized lesser items of commerce are also included.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) from the Lowell district in Massachusetts, declared that Czechoslovakia is deliberately attempting to balance its budget by dumping goods produced by cheap labor abroad.

"Our only way to meet this competition would be to pay low wages," she said.

Welfare of Labor

When she had finished Henry F. Grady, chairman of the committee, assured her that full consideration for the welfare of labor would guide the negotiations of the agreement.

"So we may hope that we will be given an increase in the shoe tariff rather than a decrease," Mrs. Rogers remarked.

"That evades the whole question," was the answer.

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Salem and Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton followed Mrs. Rogers and confirmed her expressions of concern over the damage to Massachusetts industry which any tariff concessions on Czechoslovakian shoes would cause.

Mr. Bates pointed out that Massachusetts depends almost entirely for its life on the products of industry having "almost no natural resources" and that total state pay rolls have already suffered severely from foreign competition which would be disastrously augmented by lower shoe duties. Competition with Czechoslovakia which could sell a shoe in New York for $1.17½ which would cost $1.45 to produce in Massachusetts was impossible, he said.

Question of Bread and Butter

Mr. Wigglesworth declared that the State Department is "not dealing with any abstract theory of reciprocity," but with the unemployment problem. "We are dealing with ruthless reality—with relief rolls—with bread and butter," he declared.

As each of the three concluded their remarks Henry F. Grady, chairman of the committee, asked them to specify how Czechoslovakia had been responsible for the decline in the New England shoe industry and to distinguish between their fears and the actual expectation.

In respect to cotton textile the State Department had listed as items subject to lower duty negotiations cotton or linen table damask, sheets and pillowcases, and cotton towels. While these items are only a segment of the entire textile trade, Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, protested on the ground that they represent a by product of the domestic industry and that if part of this market were lost to foreign competition the equipment would be used to produce other types of textiles of which there is already an ample supply.

He also objected strongly on the ground that if the bars were let down to Czech textiles they would be let down automatically to Japanese.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Sit Down To Discuss Means to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The drive for peace between the two great rival factions of the organized labor movement of America has begun. Behind closed doors today plenipotentiaries of the rival Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor armies, numbering all told more than 7,000,000 workers, met to search for a formula of agreement.

In the mere fact of the two groups sitting down together is seen one of the most hopeful signs of peaceful labor and industrial relations in the past 24 months, during which time a bitter internecine warfare has been going on up and down the length of the country.

In the outward events of the morning session there was an undercurrent or drama. Rival labor leaders greeted each other with smiles and outstretched hands. The A. F. of L. was represented by three leaders; the C. I. O. by 10, all experienced negotiators. Neither William Green, head of the A. F. of L. nor John L. Lewis head of the C. I. O. was present. The current negotiations are intended to test out each other's position to see if the basis for an agreement can be reached.

See Long Negotiation

If satisfactory progress is made, a later conference will be held and it is commonly supposed here that negotiations may stretch out for three or six months. While greetings this morning were friendly enough, there was no private assurance of optimism among the different representatives. In fact, the attitude would probably be most fairly described as tempered pessimism, in which, however, either side is prepared to be agreeably surprised if the admitted obstacles to agreement are overcome.

The conference was late in starting. Round the corridors on the third floor of one of Washington's biggest hotels milled a score of reporters and batteries of camera men waiting for the delegates. The negotiations were to be conducted in a three-room suite containing a larger conference room and two secondary "huddle rooms" where the representatives of the factions could caucus.

The conference room had two oblong tables placed side by side in the center to form an almost square table devoid of any special "head" which would rouse embarrassing questions of precedence. There were the customary ice water pitchers and gilt-backed ball-room chairs characteristic of hotels, with a quota of chintz-covered overstuffed chairs in corners, and the usual closets and bathrooms of a hotel suite.

Have Open Minds

Several minutes after 10, the A. F. of L. group smilingly emerged from the elevator and paused for a minute among the flashing bulbs of cameramen while George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, commented:

"We are coming down here to attend a meeting and see what we can do to settle this. We are coming with open minds and we will try to settle it."

Then, to the still popping camera flashes, the three leaders, including Matthew Woll, head of the Photo-Engravers Union, and G. M. Bugniazet, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, entered the inner suite.

The 10-man C. I. O. delegation was smiling, too, as it came out of the hotel corridor in a body under the

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Saving Our Schools
Nineteenth of 52 Articles
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Mystery Plane Bombs and Burns French Warship

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—A seaplane of unidentified nationality today bombed a French submarine chaser off the Spanish island of Minorca in the Mediterranean, setting the vessel afire. The craft also was machine gunned.

Officials of Airfrance, commercial aviation company which was using the boat, said it hastened at once to its regular station in the port of Fornells, Minorca, permitting the crew to land. The fire however, they reported, was uncontrollable.

The attacking plane, Airfrance officials said, was marked with a Maltese cross.

Six men aboard the submarine chaser at the time of the attack were saved, officials said. The chaser, stationed at the Fornells base of the Airfrance line between Marseille, France, and Algiers, Alegria, was assigned to patrol the Mediaterranean and aid commercial planes in case of accident.

French frontier police and customs officers at Perpignan, France, declared the Maltese insignia was similiar to that painted on Spanish insurgent planes which have bombarded Portbou, Spain—just across the Franco-Spanish frontier.

Italy hints intransigence on Spanish volunteers: Page 3.

Economics in the News

Another View of the U. S. Budget—More Nearly Balanced Now Than Is Generally Supposed—From Inflation to Deflation

By H. B. E.

Having just returned from a tour of economic investigation in several European countries, The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor today resumes his thrice-weekly column, which will continue to appear in this place Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

A great change has come over the economic situation since this column last appeared. At that time, the beginning of summer, sundry bankers and economists were yelling their heads off, with the help of various newspapers, that inflation was imminent. One of my last articles tried to show that what was called inflation really disguised a lot of old-fashioned speculation. Now we are at the beginning of a deflation. And those same inflation-criers are now prognosticating a major deflation.

It must all be very bewildering to the unsophisticated layman. First he is told that all prices and values are about to leap skyward. Now he sees them plunging into an abyss.

As I see the situation, the key to the economic change lies in two factors:

1. The budget is being balanced.
2. The pump of private business is not being primed.

Let us examine the first statement: the budget is being balanced. Of course, it all depends upon how you look at the budget. I myself read the accounts in order to find out how much purchasing power the Treasury is creating beyond the purchasing power it is taking out of the economic system. The difference represents the true deficit. It is the net debt building, or borrowing, in other words, that counts in appraising the effect of the budget upon the economic system.

Quite Another Impression

In this light the budget now appears to be entering upon a deflationary stage.

This does not seem to be the case, I know, from a hasty reading of the President's latest summation of the budget position. Bold headlines announced last week that the deficit for the fiscal year ending next June would be more than was originally estimated. It amounts to $700,000,000. Nevertheless, even at that figure, it will be smaller than last year's by about $2,000,000,000. This in itself represents a substantial contraction in the national purchasing power. I realize that next June is a long way off, and that last week's estimate, like past estimates, may be well short of the actual deficit. At the same time, if we restrict our examination of the national accounts to actual results to date, we find that this view of deflation is borne out by visible results.

The state of the national accounts is summarized in the daily statement issued by the Treasury; in detail on the fifteenth and the end of the month. Up till Oct. 15 the actual deficit was therein given at $410,000,000. Last year at this time it was $700,000,000, a difference which proves that a contraction in national purchasing power, as seen only through the budget, has taken place.

Even the $410,000,000 actual deficit to date does not recount the whole story of this budgetary contraction in purchasing power. The Social Security Act is now in full swing. And under this act purchasing power is to be swept up year by year and segregated in special accounts. For the fiscal year to date the old age pensions item appears in the Oct. 15 statement. It is a double entry. First the receipts are given, then an expenditure appears in the form of a transfer to the old age pension reserve. This latter is stated at $165,000,000. A separate account, segregated from the budget proper, is provided for the unemployment trust fund, into which as much as $175,000,000 had been poured out of the national pocket by Oct. 15.

Eases Government Borrowing

It will thus be seen that the $410,000,000 is almost covered by the $165,000,000 plus $175,000,000 of Social Security intake. Both these amounts help the Treasury to do away with borrowing, i. e., the creation of new purchasing power. For, being invested in government securities, they dispense to that extent with the need, represented by the ordinary deficit, of selling new governments on the open market.

This effect of the Social Security Act on government borrowing is already apparent. No arrangements were made for new borrowing on the last quarter day in September, in spite of the current deficit. Indeed, by the end of the year the Treasury may actually be buying back its own securities, instead of selling them. The public debt, in short, may be reduced.

It had been hoped that by this time private investment would have taken the place thus vacated by public investment. That is what is meant by "pump priming." But "pump priming" has not proceeded at the pace that was anticipated, either by the Administration or by the stock market, as will be shown in another article. It is because of this situation that deflation has replaced inflation in the lexicon of the calamity-howlers.

President Is Urged to Meet With Roper's Advisory Group

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 25 (AP)—A report on what were described as the long-range activities of Secretary Roper's business advisory council was made to President Roosevelt today by a special committee of the council.

The principal purpose of the committee's visit to the President's Hyde Park home, chairman W. Averell Harriman said, however, was to ask the Chief Executive to meet with the council in Washington either in December or January. Mr. Harriman, a New York banker, said the council wished to have the President dine with that group, composed of 50 business men from over the country.

Mr. Roosevelt did not give an immediate answer to the invitation.

President Roosevelt, spending a quiet country Sabbath at home, heard his rector read a sweeping condemnation of war and exploitation of the weak. The words on war and social and economic problems were in a letter from the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to its clergy and laity.

Prepared by Bishops

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson, rector of St. James church, read the pastoral communication to his congregation—including the President—as required by church law. The letter was prepared by the bishops in session at Cincinnati recently.

"War is hateful not only because of its terrible waste of human life and wealth," the letter said, "but also because it is the denial of every principle of Christianity.

"Modern warfare is no longer limited to the activities of armed forces but, as we well know today, it is the bombing of defenseless cities and the deliberate slaughter of men, women and children."

From that denunciation of war the bishops turned to a general condemnation of those who make capital of the weak.

"Exploitation is un-Christian," they said, "not merely because it is unfair to groups or individuals but chiefly because it is a denial of the fatherhood of God. . . .

Aggression by the Strong

"Our present moral and economic difficulties can be traced to the exploitation of the weak and helpless by the strong, and the way out will be found when every man learns to think in terms of other people's rights and to regard the needs of his remotest fellow man as his own or as those of his blood brother."

The church, they added, "must not sit quietly by when the world faces acute social and economic problems."

Mr. Roosevelt heard the letter, which was substituted for the usual morning sermon, from his family pew. He attended services with his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, and a local friend, Maj. Harry Hooker.

They drove over from the Roosevelt estate to church on roads walled in by trees that were in bright autumn colors. The day was crisp and cool and changed alternately from bright sunshine to clouds and rain.

After services, the Roosevelt party returned to the country quiet of the elder Mrs. Roosevelt's home, where the President stays on his visits from Washington.

The long letter from the bishops, to which the President listened attentively, said many of the world's troubles were traceable to indifference to Christian fundamentals.

Only One Road Back

"Wars and rumors of wars, hunger, discouragement, unhappiness and bewilderment seem to be accepted by many as the inevitable lot of man," it said. "Disillusionment is giving rise to cynicism which, in turn, is creating selfishness."

"So widespread is the crisis that there is no possibility of recovery except by a return to the elemental facts of life and religion."

PIANOS

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Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Tip to Cornell Coeds

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged women students of Cornell University to shy away from the "path of least resistance" in choosing a vocation.

"Most of us are creatures of circumstance, limited in the opportunities which come to us, and the one thing in life of which we may be justly proud is that we have not let those opportunities slide," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied from Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., wife of the secretary of the treasury.

Study of Girls Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A survey of the social conditions of single girls in Regina will be conducted by a commission named by Mayor A. C. Ellison. The findings, especially regarding unemployed girls, will be presented to the provincial government and may be used as a yardstick to judge present relief regulations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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CANADA

Stages in the Rise of a Skating Star

Sonja Henie

Just Above, Skating at Oslo, Norway, at the Age of 9; at Top, Winning the World Championship in Figure Skating in 1931, and, at Right, as She Appears as Star of "Thin Ice"

New York Cities Faced by Threat Of Dairy Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., Oct. 25—A statewide strike has been called by the Dairy Farmers' Union against all dealers supplying fluid milk to city markets, effective Thursday. Strike bulletins are being sent out today to 9000 members in 17 up-state counties, it was announced by Archie Wright, chairman of the union. Mr. Wright said all of the union's county committeemen would meet in Utica, N. Y., and establish central headquarters.

The union demands recognition as the sole bargaining agency and elimination of company-controlled unions, a flat rate of $2.50 for every hundredweight of 3 per cent milk supplied to distributors in November together with the usual differential and that all milk prices in the future be on a basis of 3 per cent butterfat.

"The strike is a battle of principles—not of price," Mr. Wright added. "We took this action following unanimous votes from our county units ratifying a general state-wide strike."

Road patrols will be organized to picket highways, but Mr. Wright declared violence or property damage would not be tolerated.

The average price farmers are receiving for 3 per cent milk is about $2 a hundredweight, according to Holton V. Noyes, state commissioner of agriculture, who said he saw no logical reason for the strike.

"I believe farmers are getting a good price for milk," he added. "I had hoped the union would settle their difficulties without resorting to a strike. The Rogers-Allen law under which current milk prices are established by the metropolitan producers' and dealers' bargaining agency can be made to work by concerted action of dairy farmers."

The strike is expected to have little effect on the milk situation in New York City, chief milk consuming area in the nation. Chief distributors there do business through the milk producers' co-operative bargaining agency in Syracuse, N. Y., which has a membership of more than 50,000 organized farmers in New York State.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 31.

New York City—Sixth Church, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 21, Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 28, Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Sonja Henie a Business Woman As Well as an Artist-Skater

Scene in Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

A slight figure on skates rushes out on an expanse of ice which may be the surface of a pond at the edge of some northern village, or the wide glistening outdoor rink of one of the world's winter palace hotels. The figure runs with little quick dance steps which end in a long glide, followed by a series of flashing turns, a pirouette, a whirl upon one glistening skate, then upon both, the figure sinking, whirling, rising, whirling. . . .

Nearly everyone has seen that figure now, thanks to the greater audience the screen affords. For 10 years during which she was proclaimed the world's foremost figure-skating champion, Sonja Henie was seen only on the contest rinks of the skating associations and on the ice of the last three Olympic Games pavilions, at each of which she was crowned the world's champion.

A year ago last March, she turned professional and went on tour in the United States, which she had first visited in 1929. The tour was very successful, even from Miss Henie's viewpoint—which is not at all the usual one of the lecturer or roaming player, content if they can clear something above expenses. She accepts no half-measure performance from herself, and expects no half-measure reward from those who see her.

She presented herself, after winning the last Olympic Games figure-skating championship, to one of the largest theatrical producers in the United States, and was quickly offered what was thought a fair amount for an appearance in New York City. She turned the offer down. She required, she said, a percentage of the box-office receipts and a guarantee quite a bit larger than the sum the producer had offered her without the percentage. She obtained both, and was an immediate success.

Screen Test Given, Forgotten

On tour in Chicago, she decided to visit Hollywood. She had always entertained the notion that she might some day like to give up skating for acting, but had not decided when or where that sacrifice should come about. Now, she decided, Hollywood must give her the answer.

Once in the film city, she became enthusiastic about the possibilities for herself in pictures. The head of one of the largest motion picture companies had told her in New York that he wanted her to have a test in Hollywood; and remembering this, she presented herself at his studio. The test was given, and, as so often is the case, was promptly forgotten. She went to one or two other studios. There was little enthusiasm for her proposal that an ice-skater would be a novel and interesting addition to pictures. So she did the only other practical thing she could think of: she hired the local ice rink and gave an exhibition.

In five appearances, she was seen by 20,000 persons. The three studios which had been indifferent to her now hurriedly sent emissaries to her after her first performance to get her name on a contract. One of them was successful—after it had been subjected to the same sort of rather astonishing practicality which had been evidenced in her first bartering for an exhibition appearance in America. She was signed, in other words, on her own terms, and not on those at first proffered by the studio.

A refreshing naïveté graced her first two or three days at a studio. More than one important star, of both sexes, was astonished to have a slight Norwegian girl, speaking not very good English, walk up to him or her in the Café de la Paix on the Fox lot and repeat, as if by rote: "Good morning, Mr. Baxter (or Miss Young, or Mr. Power, or Mr. McLaglen, as the case might be). I am Sonja Henie—the ice skater. I am giving a performance at the ice rink tonight, tomorrow night and the night after that. Would you like to come, please?" And she would drop two tickets by the star's plate and hurry away. To her it was an act of professional courtesy, whatever they may have thought of it. Most of them went. Today she is a star like themselves.

Making a Third Picture

She has made two pictures, "One in a Million" and "Thin Ice," and is at present rehearsing for her third, "Bread Butter and Rhythm." Critics and studio officials alike have been astonished at her ability to be her practical, calm, smiling self before a camera. It is no small feat; but she says that even when skating one must act, and that there is nothing new about it to her. There has been some talk of letting her dispense with her skates when she has made one or two more pictures with them. She herself isn't so sure that the time is yet ripe.

"I'll stick to my skates," she laughs, "and then I'll be safe."

This isn't a surprising attitude, for she has been on her skates during some period of her waking hours nearly every day since she was 8 years old. Even before that, she had studied dancing for four years. She was born in Oslo, Norway, in 1913, the daughter of a well-to-do Oslo fur dealer and a mother who was a quarter Irish. She learned to skate, she says, just like any other beginner. She put on skates, and scooted out onto the ice of the municipal rink in Oslo—and promptly fell flat upon the ice.

But if she fell twice, she doesn't remember it. In her second winter of skating, when she was just 9 years old, she won honors at figure-skating, winning the junior competition at the skating club. At 10, she won it again. At 11, she won the Norwegian figure-skating championship—her father had been runner-up in speed skating contests for the nation, but she was absorbed alone in "dancing on the ice," in other words, figure-skating—and went to the Olympic games in Switzerland to look over the competitors she now knew she must meet one day.

Watching the greatest skaters from Europe and America, she decided that she needed a period of disciplinary work before she undertook further competitive skating, and the following winter was spent in rigorous training, skating three or four hours each morning and afternoon. In 1926, she placed second in the world championship matches in Stockholm, and won them the following year, replacing Helmr Szabo of Vienna, who had held the title for four years. She was a world champion at the ripe age of 14, and has been world champion ever since.

Wins Olympic Title

In 1928, she captured the Olympic championship, and won it again in 1932 and 1936. She has turned professional now, but she will remain Olympic champion at least until the Olympic matches in Japan in 1940.

Because she thinks one bad picture can finish her career as an actress, she will continue her tours of the United States each winter, between pictures, as she was careful to stipulate in her contract. Her next tour will begin in January and run through February and March. She will be seen in Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago, perhaps even in Florida. Pictures and skating, she thinks, complement one another. Her rigorous winter tours keep her skating to the fine edge it must have for her pictures. She was able to go into her picture, "Thin Ice," the day she finished her last tour.

On tour, she keeps the hours and training schedule of any athlete. That is, she is careful to be in bed by 12, and she usually sleeps two hours before every performance as well. She doesn't eat for four hours before performing. But she doesn't maintain a morning rehearsal period such as is maintained by ballet dancers. She spends two or three days rehearsing with the electricians about lights and with the musicians about music, and corrects the faults of the first performance with yet another rehearsal; but after that the performance of the day before constitutes the only rehearsal.

To those who meet her for the first time, she gives little impression of the actress, much more of the level-headed, able and talented skater, manager of her own tours, devoted adherent of a sport which she has raised to the level of an art, and to which she has given most of her years and nearly all of her energies. Pictures may claim her for a while. They may claim her finally. But audiences are reassured they may look for her appearance on their favorite rinks for some years yet, she says.

Frank Daugherty

Managers Study Ways of Meeting Civic Obstacles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25—Leaving to others the promotion of their movement, city managers in their annual conference here Oct. 18 to 21 devoted their sessions to a study of what they regard as two outstanding problems that face them today as professional municipal administrators: how to cut the cost of administration in this time of mounting taxes, and how to bring home to the people the value of public servants who are chosen for ability to do the job and not to settle debts of politicians.

Discussions at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the International City Managers' Association embraced a broad field—automobile trailers, strike policies, welfare work, parking, federal aid, budget-making, utilities publicly and privately owned, personnel qualifications, etc., etc.—but all were pointed to one end, efficiency and economy of operation of the public business.

Now in 440 Cities

Pointing out that the council-manager type of government, launched in Staunton, Va., in 1908, is now in operation in 440 cities and seven counties in the United States, Haward P. Jones of New York, executive director of the National Municipal League, predicted that within 25 years this form of government will become the national standard, unless the city managers weaken on the high professional standards they are now following.

Some cities—and he cited New York and Milwaukee—which have not formally adopted city-managership, already have what practically amounts to manager government, under Mayors LaGuardia and Hoan, respectively.

That cities should resist certain efforts of state legislatures, "because they undermine local finance and therefore threaten the economic future of city government," was emphasized in the annual address by the president, Irving C. Brower, city manager of New Rochelle, N. Y. Among these activities, he said, are the arbitrary tax and debt limits, homestead exemption acts, etc. This was a recurring theme in the convention, and it was repeatedly pointed out that legislatures should not pass laws requiring new services by cities without making available the funds with which to pay for them. The way is open for large economies in local government, Mr. Brower added, if the states will eliminate the overlapping tax jurisdictions.

Strict Labor Neutrality

In strike disturbances, the policy of the city government should be strict neutrality, but the interests of the people should always be paramount, and neither side to the dispute should be favored, nor should anything like an invisible government, either by labor or capital, be tolerated for a moment, according to the discussion on this subject, which was led by City Manager Hollis R. Thompson of Berkeley, Calif.

John N. Edy, city manager of Toledo, Ohio, described the operation and the effectiveness of the industrial peace committee of that city. Its membership, he said, is composed of representatives of labor, capital and the public, and the public is more heavily represented than either of the other groups. Toledo, once a black spot on the labor-relations map, has been almost free of disturbance for the past two years, he said. The peace committee began as a private effort but has been incorporated with the city government, a division of the welfare department. For its power, he said, it depends first on its ability to negotiate fairly, and second on its power to make a public statement, through the press, upholding one side to the controversy if the other side is unwilling to make a fair settlement.

'Women's Treaty' Ratified By Brazil, Ninth to Sign

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Brazil has ratified the convention on the nationality of women, guaranteeing no distinction between the sexes in applying nationality laws in the Americas, Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, announced today.

Brazil's ratification is the ninth for the treaty, adopted at the Pan American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1933. The action greatly encourages those interested in equal treatment for women, said Miss Stevens today. It marks a steady progress, she said, toward equality of the sexes in the Americas.

"Evidence that the belief in the principle of equal treatment for men and women is growing more widespread on this hemisphere is unmistakable," Miss Stevens said. "The recommendation by the Inter American Conference on Education held recently in Mexico City that American governments adopt the practice of paying women teachers equally well with men teachers, and the opening speech to the Mexican Congress by President Cardenas asking for equal suffrage in Mexico, are two other manifestations of this same trend.

"In Argentina the province of La Rioja has just granted limited suffrage to women, and all parties and candidates, including the president-elect in the recent presidential election there, promised to grant woman suffrage throughout the whole republic. At the Buenos Aires Peace Conference last year it was the Government of Brazil which sponsored the resolution adopted by the conference urging the extension of woman suffrage to all the American republics. In the last few years Brazil has been the leader among the Latin Republics in this domain of law."

The treaty which Brazil has just ratified provides: "There shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality in their (American republics) legislation or in their practice."

The other American powers which have already ratified it are, in the order named: the United States, Chile, Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Only two other treaties signed at Montevideo have obtained more ratifications than the women's treaty, namely the treaty on the rights and duties of states, which has been ratified by 12 republics, and the treaty on extradition, which has been ratified by 10.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Edmonton: Empire Theater, 10139 One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 4.
Lethbridge: Masonic Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

British Columbia

Vancouver (Second Church): Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 31. Will not be radiocast.

Ontario

Fort William: City Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 4.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, Metcalfe and Gilmour Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Bessborough Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 2.
Moose Jaw: Moose Jaw Technical School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Channel Islands

Jersey: Town Hall, St. Helier, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

England

Cumberland

Carlisle: Crown and Mitre Hotel, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 11.

Hampshire

Portsmouth (Second Church): Central Hall, Fratton Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Lancashire

Southport: Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): The City Hall, Northumberland Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): The Albert Hall 7:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Surrey

Richmond: Richmond Kinema, Hill Rise, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 7

Yorkshire

Harrogate: Royal Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Estonia

Tallinn: Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Helirick Lai 9, 8 p. m., Nov. 8. In German. Estonian translation read at 7 p. m.

Germany

Königsberg: Altes Schützenhaus, Schützenstrasse, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Stettin (Second Church): Grosser Saal der Turnhalle, Grünstrasse 46, 8 p. m., Nov. 13. In German.

Latvia

Riga (First Church): Latvian State's Conservatorium, 6 p. m., Nov. 7. In German.

United States

California

Delano: West Side Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
San Francisco (First Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, Monte Diablo Avenue and El Camino Real, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Connecticut

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, William and Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.

Indiana

Angola: High School Auditorium, 3 p.m., Oct. 31.
Bloomington: Union Building, Indiana University, 3 p.m., Oct. 31.
Elwood: Elwood High School Auditorium, 8 p.m., Nov. 1.
Goshen: High School, 8 p.m., Nov. 2.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p.m., Nov. 1.

Maryland

Annapolis: Auditorium, Annapolis High School, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Massachusetts

Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 31.
Northampton (First Church): High School Hall, 8:15 p.m., Nov. 1.
Norwood: Junior High School, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 31.
Wellesley (First Church): Alumnae Hall Wellesley College 3:30 p. m., Oct. 31.

Michigan

Detroit (Eighth Church): Redford High School, McNichols Road and Grand River, 8 p.m., Nov. 6.
Flint (First Church): Longfellow School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Pontiac: Pontiac High School 8 p.m., Nov. 5.
Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8 p.m., Nov. 5.

Minnesota

Red Wing: Church Edifice, Seventh and Bush Streets, 8 p.m., Nov. 2.
St. Paul (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Summit Avenue at Grotto Street, 8 p.m., Nov. 1.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr Auditorium, 8 p.m., Nov. 4.
Jackson: Robert E. Lee Hotel Convention Hall, 8 p.m., Nov. 5.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p.m., Nov. 2.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 223 East Promenade Street, 8 p.m., Nov. 8.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., Nov. 6.
Sedalia: Assembly Hall, Court House, 8 p.m., Nov. 4.

New Jersey

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 3:30 p.m., Oct. 31.
Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p.m., Nov. 2.
Newark (First Church): Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company Building, Broadway and Second Avenue, 8:30 p.m., Nov. 5.
Passaic: Passaic High School, Broadway and Lafayette Avenue, 8:30 p.m., Nov. 4.

New York

Buffalo (Second Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia and Elmwood Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Elmira: The South Side High School Auditorium, Pennsylvania Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1. Radiocast Station WMCA.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 2.
Saratoga Springs: High School Auditorium, Marion Place and Lake Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 31.
Troy: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 31.

Ohio

Bluffton: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.
Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, Detroit Avenue at Arthur Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Ravenna: Ravenna City High School Auditorium, East Main and Clinton Streets, p. m., Nov. 1.

Oregon

Medford: Holly Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Portland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 N. E. Multnomah Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School, 108 North Seventeenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Beaver Falls: Granada Theater, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 31.
Easton: Wilson High School, Twenty-second and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Peeble and Little Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 31.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Virginia

Richmond: Church Edifice, 2201 Monument Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Washington

Seattle (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2355 Eighth Avenue West, 8 p. m., Nov. 4. Radiocast.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Whitewater: Auditorium, State Teachers' College, Graham Avenue entrance, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.

S. A. R. Chapter Organizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25—With 10 prospective charter members, a chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution is being organized here. Ten more are needed for a charter.

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Ulster Forges Ahead
First of Four Articles

By Walter Cunningham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—On a misty day I caught my first glimpse of the Mountains of Mourne. Slieve Donard stood out in a slight haze against the sky. The slopes of the neighboring hills swept down in a soft blue vapor toward the sea, and all around was the golden gorse, the purple heather and the bracken fresh with dew. It was an inspiring introduction to the Northern Ireland of my dreams, the country I had heard so much about from an Ulster friend who once sat with me on a hill in New Hampshire and voiced the feelings of an exile.

Like Cahal O'Bryne he sang:

"Och, the pleasant hills o' Mourne
Though the world is wide between
Sure I'd sell my heart to see them
With their glint o' gold and green."

I had come to the Mournes from Belfast, through a country of small farms. Here were lofty hills rising sheer from the water's edge. At their foot, the town of Newcastle basked in the splendor of a summer's day. Holiday-makers strolled along the main street, swam venturesomely in the sea water, and perched on knobs of rock and shelving ledges along the shore. The charm of the setting was complete. But that was only one aspect of the Mournes.

From Newcastle the road maneuvered along the coast to the fishing village of Kilkeel, and on to the Silent Valley, silent indeed, with the mystery of a highland glen. Here a great reservoir, built by the Belfast Water Commissioners, reflected the glories of the Mournes, carpeted deeply with wild flowers and turf. It seemed impossible to lose sight of these mountains until the road bent back to the coast and on to Warrenpoint.

Border Without Barriers

Warrenpoint has, in Carlingford Lough, a natural boundary with the Free State. And so easy does it appear to pass from Northern to Southern Ireland via the lough that the shopkeepers of this town raise their eyebrows in surprise when you ask if the border regulations are strict for travelers. "Ye'll get a man to row you across and if ye don't take a suitcase no questions will be asked." There was no time to test the accuracy of this information. But the activity of small boats and the apparent absence of immigration and customs officials on shore indicated that people moved freely.

Thirty years ago Warrenpoint, with a large square far out of proportion to the size of the town, resounded to the beat of horses' hoofs Visitors came from all corners by jaunting car and wagonette. Boarding houses multiplied. Then came the automobile and the transient guest, and a more fleeting class of trade development. And although the attractions of the town, situated as it is on the edge of a sheet of water which mirrors green hills on the far side, are undeniable, the bulk of the tourist trade is of an evanescent character.

On the way north from Warrenpoint you find the story of Irish industrial life inscribed upon the towns—Newry, Portadown and Lurgan, crowded with workers whose ears are attuned to the click of the shuttle. But it is in the country districts, where the handloom still may be found making serviettes of exquisite pattern, that old customs and relics survive—the peat fire, the dresser with its colorful plate racks, the loft above the fireplace where once a bed was kept for warmth during the winter evenings.

The old cottages of Ulster, with their front doors in halves—the upper to allow the air in, the lower to keep the poultry out—have a charm of their own. Here is the authentic countryside, the countryside that prides itself on a mass of roses before the door and ivy over the wall.

Northern Ireland is a land of poetry. You get it in the hills, in the glens, in the towns and villages scattered about the countryside. From the lips of a jarvey I heard it as I sat in a jaunting car going through Glynn, a leafy village close to Larne, with white-washed cottages, thatched roofs, and occasional cobbled fronts before its doors. He was dilating upon the beauties of Ulster.

Had I seen the Glens of Antrim?

"There," he said, "ye'll see the Grey Mare's Tail, a strik (streak) o' watter runnin' down the hillside. Och, ye must see that.

"And if ye go to the coast ye can see Scotland like a lump o' dirt sittin' on the watter, black like. In winter, too, ye can see the Northern Lights, dancin'! As sure as guns is iron! Ye'll no see that in London.

No, I told him, I see other kinds of lights in London, lights and shadows falling on a river and producing effects which defy the most subtle brush of the artist. But my jarvey had other things to say. And since the Celtic richness in his voice was irresistible, I let him go on. He spoke in images. The jaunting car was no adventure; the roads were smooth and the pace slow.

Comfort in Jaunting Car

"Ye know, people don't know how comfortable this (the jaunting car) is. Don't you think it's comfortable, boss? I come along this road when the sun is shinin', me and gee-gee, and it's grand. Over in that field I once saw a horse and a donkey pretty chummy. They put the donkey with the horse to keep it from bein' lonesome. Me and gee-gee never grow lonesome. In the mornin' when I gie gee-gee her oats she leaps around the stable like a two-year-old. Aye, she's a fine horse."

Here his glance fell on cement works away in the distance. With his whip he pointed, and added: "They employ 200 or 300 people making cement. They get the limestone from the hills and the glaur from the bottom o' the lough and mix them, in a process like, and there you have cement."

The jarvey headed his horse in the direction of Larne. There I left him. In the bay could be seen a speck of a steamer painting a trail of smoke three miles along the cloudless sky. Gulls were dipping, rising and dancing an eightsome reel.

Poetry in the air.

From Larne the coast road struck north and west, wending its way through villages whose names cling to the memory—Cushendall and Cushendun. On one side were bogs, trenched, with stacks of peat drying in the sun. The air was fragrant with the smell of smoke, and the tranquillity of the countryside was enhanced rather than disturbed by the creaking of a cart loaded with peat. In a village, a wayside pulpit had a prominent place. Its message, written in bold characters, was worthy of a wider audience:

"If you want to put the World Right
Start first with Yourself."

The road turned inland and after a time sped on to the coast until there hove in sight a sun-baked town, indented and shaped by nature into an exquisite seaside resort—Portrush.

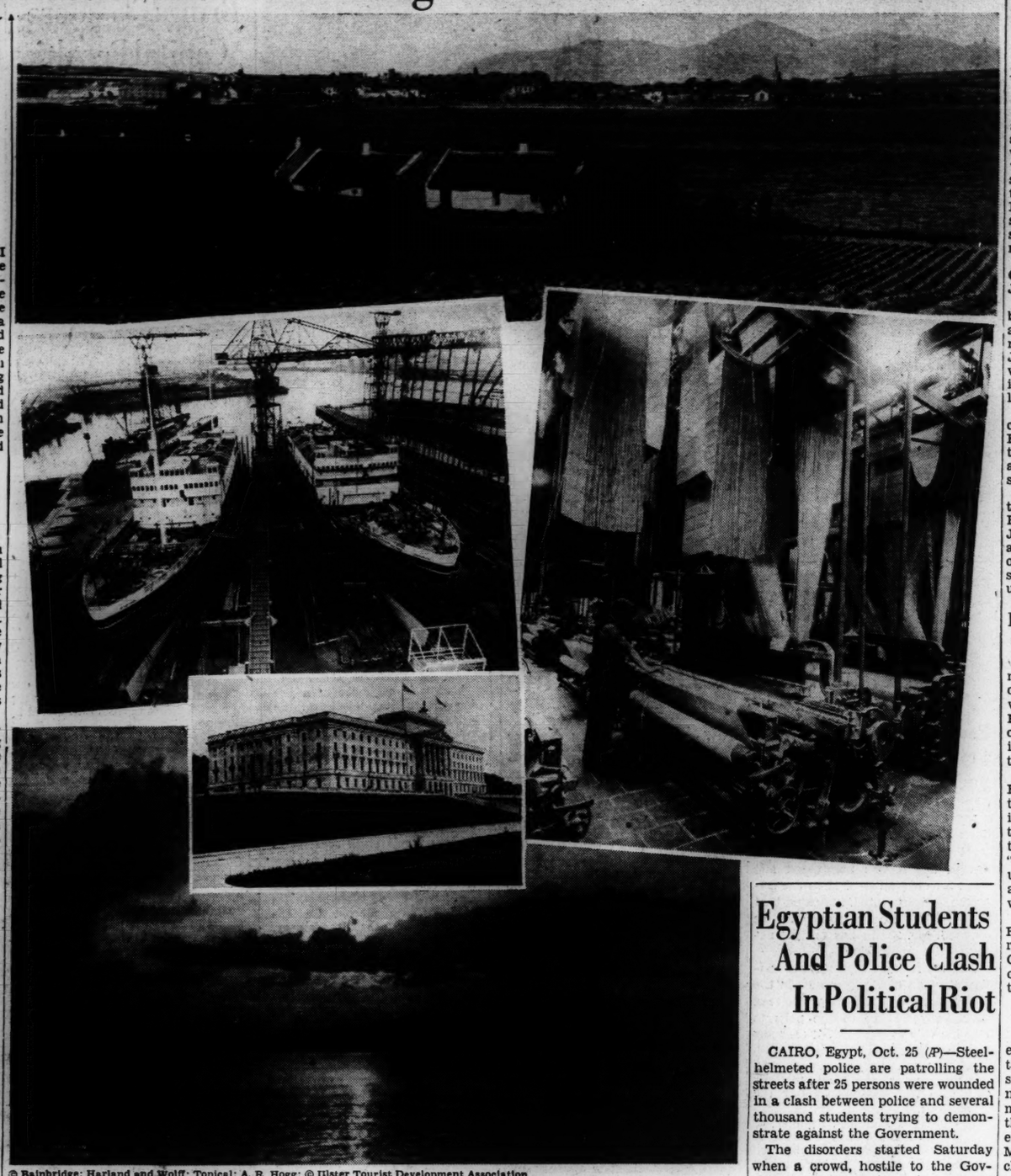
Tired business men linger in Portrush. Girls from office desks enjoy its pools and lawns. Youths from the city give it an air of gayety. And a constantly changing mass of buses, as well as an electric tram service, the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, carry the sign "Giant's Causeway," the showpiece of the North. What is there left to say about the Causeway? The legends persist. But nothing seems to shake the explanation of the geologists that the columns which group themselves like the pipes of an organ, like ancient chairs and like a "Giant's Loom," are outbursts of lava. It is a long trek to the basaltic columns, an enjoyable trek over a path that ponies will carry you for the payment of a small sum.

Like Immense Honeycomb

Of the Causeway, someone has said it looks as if "giant bees had been its builders." There is no better description of this extensive mass of columns, which appears in the distance like an immense honeycomb.

However, it is not in the spots which geography books have made famous that you will find the spell of Ulster. It is not in the cities, which have built up a prosperous trade, despite lack of natural resources. But it is in the hills and glens, in the little cottages which lie wide apart along the shores of Lough Neagh—the largest inland sheet of water in the British Isles—in the bleat of the sheep in the Sperrin Mountains; in the solitude and natural grandeur of the passes and glens. Nor is it less in the friendly atmosphere which pervades the country from Lough Erne to Strangford Lough, a land of song and story.

Once this is grasped, you will understand the meaning of the call of Ulster.



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Tourists Assured of Memorable Incidents on a Sight-Seeing Tour

View of Killough Bay in County Down. (Above) Shows Potato Drills in the Foreground and Killough Across the Bay. In the Background Are the Mountains of Mourne. Center Left—Two Fast Cross-Channel Motor Passenger and Cargo Vessels Under Construction in Harland and Wolff's Belfast Shipyard. Right Center—A Linen Damask Mill, Belfast. Lower Center—Parliament House at Stormont, Near Belfast. Below—Sunset on Belfast Lough

Plane Sinks French Freighter

PERPIGNAN, France, Oct. 25 (AP)—The 2413-ton French freighter Oued Mellah was bombed by an unidentified plane off Barcelona, Spain, yesterday and abandoned at sea by its crew. Two French warships immediately hurried to the scene. The warships reported all of the crew was saved but that the vessel was seriously damaged.

The freighter, belonging to the Paquet line of Marseille, which maintains service between France and North Africa, was heading for Port Vendres, French port south of Perpignan near the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The ship's message said a bomb struck the vessel squarely, forcing the crew to depart after sending wireless messages for help.

The plane attack was considered the most serious Mediterranean incident since the Nyon accord, backed principally by France and Great Britain, established a sea patrol against marine marauders.

Apparently the air raiders had disappeared by the time French warships reached the scene, and radio messages made clear that nationality of the plane was not determined.

The French destroyers Milan and Mars arrived at Port Vendres this morning with the Oued Mellah's crew.

French authorities seeking to determine the nationality of the seaplane were told today by the ship's captain that the plane was marked with a black cross.

The Government immediately started an investigation to find out what nation uses such insignia on its planes, stating it would "act" when the nationality of the plane is learned.

Japanese in U. S. Send Aid to Tokyo

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Japanese in America have started sending money to Tokyo's war chest—after being criticized on the one hand for their "passivity" and being warned on the other to shun anything that might aggravate anti-Japanese sentiment.

Consul General Kanzo Shiozaka announced yesterday that 340,000 yen (about $100,000 in unsolicited donations had reached his office for forwarding. This sum, he said, came from the 97,000 Japanese in California, which contains more than two thirds of the 139,000 Nipponese in the United States.

The $100,000 appeared unimpressive, however, alongside Chinese activities. Chinatown headquarters of a campaign for "relief" funds announced total receipts of $1,400,000 from California sources. There are about 75,000 Chinese in the United States—37,000 of them in California.

California Japanese also have sent to Nipponese soldiers nearly 100,000 "comfort kits" containing tinned pineapple, raisins, chocolate bars and kerchiefs.

Egyptian Students And Police Clash In Political Riot

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 25 (AP)—Steel-helmeted police are patrolling the streets after 25 persons were wounded in a clash between police and several thousand students trying to demonstrate against the Government.

The disorders started Saturday when a crowd, hostile to the Government, assembled as a special session of Parliament gave Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha's Government a vote of confidence.

Police fired into the rioters, mostly students, who beat several of them and burned a Blue-shirt (pro-Government youth organization) camp before two battalions of troops arrived to assist the police.

The rioting was the culmination of weeks of political agitation highlighted by a clash between the Premier and popular young King Farouk.

The King was understood to have taken a strong dislike to the Blueshirts, whom Premier Nahas insists are "soldiers of the Wafd"—Wafd being the name of Nationalist party now in power. The Premier was said to consider his authority flouted by King Farouk's appointment of the allegedly anti-Wafdist Ali Maher Pasha as his political adviser.

In a 30-minute session, Parliament gave the Premier a majority of 172 on a vote of confidence.

The demonstration had been planned to coincide with the opening of the special session of Parliament. Students of Giza University attacked a group of the Blue-shirts but were dispersed.

The Government prohibited publication of reports of the disorders.

Officials said Parliament had been called to acquaint it with decrees made by the cabinet during the summer, but the cabinet was understood to be anxious to know how it stood in the chamber and senate, where it was believed before the voting that its support had dwindled.

A cabinet split in which Premier Nahas ousted several ministers had contributed to the agitation. Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrashy Pasha, one of the ousted ministers with strong student support, accused Nahas of governing with dictatorial methods.

Windsors Leave Reich For Brief Paris Visit

MUNICH, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor completed their two weeks' study of social conditions in Germany and left on the Orient Express on Oct. 23 for Paris. The Windsors were said to be greatly impressed by the Reich's social welfare measures and the Duke told his hosts he would like to rturn for a closer study next year.

They spent their last afternoon in Germany inspecting model dwellings and visiting the art exposition here. They did not visit the exhibit's counter show, the so-called gallery of horrors. During the morning they inspected the Brown House, considered the birthplace of the National Socialist movement.

The Windsors will remain in Paris until early next month when they will sail for the United States for an extended tour.

'Spanish Earth' Film Under Ban in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The British Board of Film Censors has banned Ernest Hemingway's film "Spanish Earth," based on the Spanish civil war.

The board's order was issued just as delegates to the British Congress of the International Peace Campaign arrived at Central Hall, Westminster, for the picture's first showing in Great Britain. No reason was given for the ban.

British Soldier Shot by Japanese In Plane Attack

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25 (AP)—A British soldier was killed and five Americans and about a score of other foreigners were endangered when a Japanese warplane, with machine guns firing, swooped five times over groups near the western edge of Shanghai's International Settlement. A British sentry at the scene said British soldiers returned the Japanese airman's fire with automatic rifles.

United States Consul-General Clarence E. Gauss protested to the Japanese Consulate-General.

British army authorities officially branded the affair a "deliberate attack." British disclosed they were referring the case to London and a Japanese official said the incident was being referred to Tokyo because it was "too big to be dealt with locally."

Japanese naval and civilian officers quickly expressed regret to the British. A Japanese spokesman said the shooting was due to the error of an aviator who believed he was shooting at Chinese.

British army officers disclosed that three British outposts in the Keswick Road area were sprayed by the Japanese airman's bullets and that a second British soldier escaped serious injury when a metal pocket case stopped a bullet which pierced his uniform.

Embargo Against Japan Asked by Quebec 'Co-op'

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (CP)—Demand for an embargo on loans and on export of war material to Japan was issued Oct. 23 by the Quebec Provincial Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in a resolution urging Canadians to boycott Japanese goods.

The resolution, moved by Eugene Forsey, provincial chairman, urged the Canadian Government to use its influence with the League of Nations and with the Government of the United States to see that "wider international economic measures necessary to bring Japanese aggression to an end are adopted without delay."

Other resolutions called on C. C. F. affiliates to help Spanish democracy and called for boycotts of German and Italian goods because of "the suppression of liberty" in those countries.

Araki Points at Russia

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Baron General Sadao Araki declared today that "it probably is necessary to strike directly at Russia" to eliminate the communist influence which many Japanese consider the root of the present turmoil in China. General Araki, who was Japan's fiery Minister of War during the Manchurian incident of 1932, recently emerged from retirement by way of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's new brain trust.

Spanish Refugees Forced to Return By French Decree

BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 25 (AP)—Thousands of Spanish refugees who had just escaped the fall of Gijon started back to Spain last night under French Government decrees which made their repatriation mandatory.

More than 2000 who had reached Gironde River ports from Gijon, Bay of Biscay port which fell to the Spanish Insurgents Thursday, passed through Bordeaux on trains bound for Catalonia. Eleven hundred more were gathered at La Rochelle and 1000 at Lorient, all intended for repatriation to Spanish Government territory.

The French Government Sept. 30 decided to repatriate about 100,000 Spaniards who had taken refuge in France since the civil war began. Saturday a decree ordered the return to Spain of all men between the ages of 18 and 48. They were given the choice of going to Insurgent or Government territory.

Freddie in 'Longies' Thanks Greta Garbo

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 25 (AP)—Freddie Bartholomew, boy screen actor, appeared in his first long trousers and claimed the support of Greta Garbo in his decision to abandon English knickers.

He said his aunt and guardian, Miss Myllicent Bartholomew, "thought I was too young, but Miss Garbo said I wasn't—so."

Italy Threatens to Withdraw If Parley Questions Figures

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP)—Authoritative Fascist publications declared yesterday that refusal of the Non-Intervention Committee to accept Italy's figure of 40,000 as the number of Italian volunteers in Spain would mean Italian withdrawal from negotiations in London.

Virginio Gayda, often a Government spokesman, writing in La Voce d'Italia, asserted that Italy, having informed Britain and France that there were 40,000 Italians in Spain, would insist her figure be accepted and would "admit of no argument on the subject."

A communique of the official Stefani news agency announced that Italy's ambassadors had been instructed to inform the French and British Governments that that number of Italians were fighting in the Spanish civil war.

Premier Benito Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said the Italian communication, "which cannot be questioned, represents a warning which it would be dangerous to ignore."

Signor Gayda charged there was a concerted effort of anti-Fascist elements abroad to cast doubt on the truth of Italy's figure by publishing pretended authentic information from Spain placing the number at 100,000 or more.

The press generally expressed indignation that the word of the "bandits of Valencia" should be considered with that of the Italian Government.

Signor Gayda said that France and Britain ought to "take good notice" of the Italian communication, notwithstanding the agitation of political elements. He continued:

"Until now Italy has shown her co-operation but she lays down certain conditions. The first, of a moral order, is that she will not admit doubt or discussion of her word. The second is absolute parity with other nations playing prominent parts in non-intervention in proposing and judging."

The position of the Italians faces the Non-Intervention sub-committee, which reconvenes on Tuesday, with the following problems:

1. Whether all parties will accept the British plan, in principle, as the basis of agreement;
2. Whether immediate token withdrawals of a small and equal number of foreign troops from each side will be carried out;
3. Whether commissions of inquiry to be sent to Spain will have the power of decision on withdrawals or only power to collect material for the committee.

A token withdrawal followed by larger evacuations on the basis of the commission reports is the chief feature of the British plan.

Inquiry Started On Haitian Fray With Dominicans

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 25 (AP)—Authorities of Haiti and the Dominican Republic have launched an investigation into trustworthy reports that more than 300 persons were killed, 10 days ago, in outbreaks along the frontier.

The disorders were described as the result of resentment in border towns of the Dominican Republic against heavy immigration of Haitian laborers, caused by overcrowding and unemployment at home.

Public demonstrations were forbidden today. Police squads patrolled the cities to disperse all gatherings.

In 1936, the problem raised by the frequent occurrence of such trouble, led to an agreement, signed by both governments, to deal with future incidents. The present investigation is proceeding under the terms of that agreement. The Department of the Interior has issued a communiqué, saying:

"The Government, mindful of its responsibilities for domestic public order, as well as the good name of the country abroad, announces that it owes full and complete protection to all foreigners residing within the republic's territory and will not tolerate under any pretext whatsover any threat to their security."

Dominicans were designated especially as foreigners entitled to protection.

Mussolini Praises Franco's Victories

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 25 (AP)—Insurgent headquarters at Salamanca published a telegram from Premier Mussolini to Gen. Francisco Franco expressing the Duce's "personal felicitations" for his conquest of northern Spain.

"Learning the news that the northern front has collapsed, thanks to the effort of your brave indefatigable infantry—the news was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all Italy—I send your excellency my personal friendly felicitations," Signor Mussolini said.

Replying, General Franco said his "heroic infantry was proud of the eulogy given it by the glorious creator of the great noble Italian Empire" and said he received Signor Mussolini's telegram with "great emotion."

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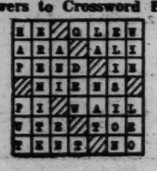

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Lyons Forces Retain Power In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 25—Strong defense, stability and close co-operation with the empire have proved the winning issues in the Australian federal elections, preliminary returns of which ensure the continuance of the Lyons Coalition Government in power.

Expectation that the coalition would lose a few seats has been borne out, for the United Australian Farty, Mr. Lyons' party, apparently will have 27 seats in the House of Representatives instead of 31, as in the last parliament.

To partially offset this loss, however, the Country Party under Earle C. G. Page, minister of commerce, forming the other wing of the coalition, appears to have raised its representation from 15 to 16. The Coalition, therefore, with 43 seats retained still has an ample margin over the Labor opposition, under John Curtin, which appears to have raised its total from 28 to 31.

Defense Minister Defeated

The only serious individual loss sustained by the Government is the defeat of Sir Archdale Parkhill, defense minister, who has been particularly the butt of the Labor opposition on the grounds that he was in favor of introducing conscription, a charge that the Government always denied.

In the Senate, where 18 seats were at stake, preliminary returns show Labor leading for several of the seats, although the Government's solid majority was not considered to be in any danger. Owing to the use of the proportional representation system, the count requires another two days before the final Senate returns are complete.

In Office Since 1931

Mr. Lyons went to the polls with some of the highest recommendations that the head of a government can have, in that his period of office has coincided with a wave of prosperity and economic rehabilitation. This advantage, however, was somewhat offset by the fact he has been in office ever since the election of 1931 swept him into power as the leader of a coalition, and the Australian public, like other democratic peoples, usually shows signs of tiring of leaders that have been long in the saddle.

Nevertheless, Mr. Lyons, in looking back on the condition of the Commonwealth six years ago, after a period of Labor rule, was able to come forward with a powerful plea to the voter. He was able to remind the public of the financial debacle in which the country found itself at the moment when the Scullin Labor Government was thrown out by the 1931 vote. He could show that in the first year of his ministry, a deficit, which, including Commonwealth and states, was approaching £40,000,000, had changed, as far as the Commonwealth was concerned, to a surplus of £1,314,000.

Thereafter, six years of his government produced six surpluses, aggregating some £11,700,000, while the Commonwealth debt has been reduced by £11,000,000. Moreover, he has considerably reduced federal taxation, remitting more than £15,600,000 yearly.

Mr. Lyons has also been able to claim that 350,000 persons have been put back in full employment; the number of factory workers has been raised to 525,000, which is 73,000 more than the previous record of 1926.

He could claim that, as a result of the Government's tariff policy, £14,000,000 of new capital has been invested in secondary industries, while the total wage bill shows a rise from £56,000,000 in 1931-32 to £93,000,000 this year.

As regards external affairs, Mr. Lyons placed great faith in his policy of close co-operation with the Empire, as opposed to Mr. Curtin's drive for a policy of isolation. Mr. Lyons has preached reliance on the navy, while Mr. Curtin has urged development of the air arm for defense and the rigid exclusion of Australians from all Europe's quarrels. Mr. Curtin argued that Australia has been spending on defense six times as much per head as South Africa, and four times as much as Canada.

In his keynote speech, Mr. Curtin complained that the Government had provided only eight squadrons, 96 planes, while not far away was a power with 300 long-distance war planes. He argued that for the relatively small expense of about £7,500,000, Australia could have 300 war planes itself, thereby equaling the existing strength of any potential enemy.

Mr. Curtin promised legislation for making the Commonwealth bank the nation's bank, controlling the national credit and rates of interest, giving it the direction of general investment and currency relations with external markets.

Other points in the labor program included ratification of the 40-hour international convention and legislation to make it effective in Australia; a fund for inauguration of unemployment allowances and co-operation with the states in facilitating organized marketing of primary products.

Indians Quit Forecasting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Indians have quit forecasting about crops and the weather, according to R. J. Hillhouse, Indian reserve farming instructor. The long period of dry weather has baffled them and the behavior of the beavers or the way berries are hanging no longer mean anything, they say.

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Leader of Coalition Country Party

Hostile Candidates Barred In Soviet 'Class' Struggle; Stage Set for Dec. 12 Vote

Party and Executive Leaders Are First Nominees for New Council

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—Resolutions by representatives of all electoral groups in the district where Joseph Stalin was nominated last week for election Dec. 12 to the Supreme Soviet Council, indicated that the political leader would not be opposed. Mr. Stalin has not yet accepted the nomination.

The resolutions, representing sentiment of all electoral groups in the Stalin secton of Moscow, declared "everybody will go to the polls to give his vote to our beloved comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin."

Mikhail Gromoff, who flew with two aides across the Arctic to California in July, signed one of the resolutions.

Vyascheslaff Molotoff, Premier, or president of the Union Council of People's Commissars, was nominated by factory workers in the district named for him; Michael Kalinin, President of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, was nominated by workers in the Leningrad factory district where he formerly worked.

The nominations have not yet been formally filed although Mr. Stalin, Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Kalinin were expected to grant the requested permission for the nominations. Andrei Zhdanoff, Communist Party chief in Leningrad, believed to be out of those closest to Mr. Stalin, was also nominated.

The nominations were made in large mass meetings of factory workers by resolutions adopted by acclamation.

This novel procedure, similar to that of the mass meetings where "fascist piracy" was condemned or the executions of alleged traitors approved, was expected to be followed generally.

The tone of the resolutions indicated that the candidates nominated thus far, particularly Mr. Stalin, would be unopposed, although other names may be advanced until Nov. 12 for the election Dec. 12 when 569 places are to be filled.

Besides the political leaders, a woman who was formerly a worker but is now chairman of her neighborhood Soviet, and a well-known "shockworker" in a shoe factory were nominated in other sections of Moscow.

Pacifist Chosen Rector Of Glasgow University

GLASGOW, Oct 25 (AP)—Canon Hugh Richard Sheppard was elected lord rector of Glasgow University, on Oct. 23 defeating three other candidates including Winston Churchill.

Election of Canon Sheppard, a prominent pacifist who has criticized other churchmen's views on armaments and war, was interpreted as a condemnation of the Government's defense policy.

New Theory Puts Stress on Strengthening of the State's Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's ruling Communists have devised a formula by which they can promptly eliminate any displeasing candidates for office in the Soviet elections scheduled for Dec. 12. They are the first general elections to be held by secret ballot since the revolution.

The formula for control, worked out by Joseph Stalin himself, asserts that the "class struggle" does not "wither away" in a "class-less society," as was once believed, but actually becomes more intense.

This formula may seem unimportant to a foreign observer, but to Soviet citizens it has a very practicable meaning. Its significance in the forthcoming elections was set forth in the official newspaper Pravda by the Kremlin's spokesman, Y. Levine.

"It would be incorrect to assume that the class struggle appears only in the form of wrecking, espionage and terrorism," wrote Mr Levine. "We shall encounter the class struggle during the coming elections in the form of hostile agitation and even of hostile candidates. Already anti-Soviet elements are busy, especially among the clergy, seeking to use the elections campaign for their own evil purposes.

Capitalism Survives

"We must not forget that capitalist elements survive in our economy and especially in the consciousness of our people. . . . Construction of socialism involves not only breaking up the old forms of private economy but also imposes new discipline for labor and new rules for community action. All this creates resistance from diverse groups, who become active whenever we relax our vigilance."

Since the passing of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, Mr. Stalin always has described himself as Lenin's disciple—not his successor. Now, for the first time, the official press declares that Mr. Stalin is making "additions" as well as "interpretations" to the theories of Marx and Lenin.

The newspaper Pravda recently declared: "Comrade Stalin has added to the treasury of Marxism the teaching that destruction of classes will be reached, not by way of the withering away of the class struggle, but by its intensification; that the withering away of the state will come not through the weakening of state power, but through its maximum strengthening. It becomes necessary (in the light of this new theory) to stamp out the remains of the dying classes, and to organize defense against our capitalist surroundings, which have not been and will not soon be destroyed."

Stalin's Own Theory

This is a very significant statement. It explains why so many historians, jurists, and others have recently been discredited. These interpreters of Marxian theory had argued that the "class struggle" and the state itself should begin to "wither away." Now it is admitted that Mr. Stalin himself has contributed an entirely original theory.

Events have proved, declared Pravda, that Mr. Stalin's theory is correct and that the "class struggle" has not disappeared in Soviet Russia even though a "class-less society" has been attained. Mr. Stalin's political opponents, when they were still permitted to express opinions, argued on the contrary that the continued existence of the "class struggle" proved that a "class-less society" had not yet been attained. Mr. Stalin's theory is more convenient for those in power; it assumes that the more socialism succeeds, the more fiercely its internal and external enemies will fight. It therefore becomes necessary to increase the state's police powers to suppress hostile elements.

The entire discussion recalls the thoughtful analysis of Soviet Communism made in 1930 by the American economist, Dr. Calvin Hoover, who wrote: "To a foreign observer it appears that violence has come to be inseparable from Communism. . . . New heresies are constantly being discovered among members of the Party. It seems likely that the supply of victims for persecution could be successfully maintained even if the last remnants of the 'exploiting classes' were to be finally eliminated. Militant hatred has become perhaps the most prominent psychological characteristic of Russian Communism."

In the seven years since that was written, the "last remnants of the exploiting classes" have been officially declared eliminated. From the viewpoint of Marxian economics, there are no more "exploiters" in Soviet Russia. But the "supply of victims for persecution" is still abundant, as recent events have proved. The authorities now give warning that the process of "stamping out the remains of the dying classes" will continue for a long time in the future.

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Failure to Vote Means $10 Fine in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra, Australia

Voting is compulsory in the Australia federal elections, the voter who fails to hand in his ballot being liable to a fine of $10.

The Senate consists of 36 members, six from each of the states. Its members are elected for six years, but half the members retire every three years. In elections for the Senate the whole state constitutes the electorate.

The House of Representatives (in the past parliament) consisted of 75 members. Its members are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is not more than three years. Each state is allowed a minimum of five members, the state being divided into a number of electorates in proportion to the total voters in it. The great empty Northern Territory sends one member, who, however, is not entitled to vote.

Religion

(Continued from Page 1)

enlisted in the new campaign against the churchmen, the drive is aimed more particularly against the church's influence among the peasants, since religious faith seems to cling longer in the rural areas than in the cities.

Pose As Pilgrims

In some places, the clergy have embarked on pre-election tours. Under the guise of wandering pilgrims or devout beggars, says F. Oleschuk, a leader of the Militant Godless, they travel from one collective farm to another, from one peasant household to another, soliciting votes for candidates friendly to the churches.

"There is no room for the clergy and their active followers in the organs of the proletarian dictatorships," Mr. Oleschuk declared.

While 20 years of Bolshevism has all but smothered the church in Russia, it has by no means killed off entirely faith and even worship. It has, on the other hand, lulled the atheoists into negligence in their campaign to stamp out the cross and the ikon, says their veteran chief, Yemelyan Yaroslavsky, head of the Militant Godless League.

"There are still millions of people who believe in religion and are religious," he said. "School children even sing in church choirs in some places."

Belgium

(Continued from Page 1)

when the latest storm arose. He returned to Brussels immediately and started making preparations to resign.

Both the Rexists and Socialists have been using the bank affair for political capital.

At the same time the sudden stabbing of Gen. Eugene Jacques Marie Etienne, retired banker, which the Defense Ministry said was suicide, was injected into the situation.

General Etienne's passing was not connected directly with the present judicial inquiry into the National Bank, and the reasons for his act were not known. His only apparent link to the present case was that he was once director of the Goldzieher and Penso Bank which failed five years ago after he resigned. General Etienne, however, was never connected with the failure.

Soviet 'Wrecking' Brings 35 More Capital Penalties

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—Thirty-five sentences, carrying execution, for sabotage and treason, have been added in the last four days to the lengthening list of current capital penalties in the Soviets.

Eight capital sentences were reported of "Trotzkyist Rightist Wreckers" in the Russky District of Moscow Province. They were accused of damaging livestock breeding programs on collective farms. One offense charged was killing horses intended for the Red Army.

The provincial press reported five grain storage officials sentenced to execution for spoiling grain at Ordzhonikidzebad, in Tadjikistan, and another in the Cherkness Republic.

Collective Farms Undermined

Seven persons convicted of "undermining" collective farms in the Volga Republic and five convicted as "destroyers" of cattle and grain at Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, were given the supreme penalty.

Execution of three grain spoilers was reported at Kharborovsk in Siberia.

Seven local officials from the Margelan region of Uzbekistan were sentenced as alleged members of a nationalist band purportedly headed by Akmal Ikramoff, deposed member of the Central Executive Committee.

This band has been accused of plotting to overthrow the Soviet regime with the armed aid of foreign powers.

A Tashkent newspaper said one of the officials confessed membership in a nationalist movement headed by Ikramoff.

In addition to the capital sentences, longer prison terms are being provided for other offenders under a recent decree widening the scope of punishment.

Court

(Continued from Page 1)

upon an Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the U. S. District Court in Missouri had jurisdiction.

The Eastland Company of Portland, Maine, lost an attack on a Communications Commission order denying the company a construction permit for a new broadcasting station. The high court refused to pass upon a judgment against the company by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The case involves conflicting applications of the Eastland company and the Portland Broadcasting System. The F. C. C. granted the application of the Portland system.

The Supreme Court declined to reconsider its action on Oct. 11 declining to review litigation challenging constitutionality of the 1936 act broadening federal regulation of commodity exchanges. It denied a petition for rehearing filed by James E. Bennett and other Chicago grain commission merchants.

The court refused to hear arguments on whether a song called "Starlight Help Me Find the One I Love" was copied from an earlier piece called "confessing." The tribunal declined to pass upon a Second Circuit Court of Appeals judgment against Santly Brothers, Inc., and Bernice Petkere of New York, publishers and composer, respectively, of "Starlight."

Argentina to Push Pan-American Road

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 25 (AP)—Manuel Alvarado, Minister of Public Works, said at the annual dinner of the United States Chamber of Commerce Oct. 22 that Argentina's part of the projected Pan-American highway system would be completed by the end of 1938.

William Fraser, president of the Chamber, urged Argentina to give imports from the United States a better deal, asserting that most North American products still paid a 20 per cent exchange surtax although the balance of trade was heavily favorable to Argentina.

Ambassador Alexander Weddell of the United States said Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policy was a great force for peace and urged American nations to safeguard democracy against "dangers within and without."

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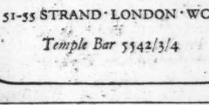

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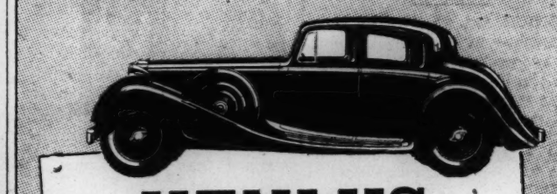

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Schools Awake to Needs of World

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools
Nineteenth of 52 Articles

School songs still praise the old alma mater's "dreaming spires" and "ivied halls," but to the students who sing them, alma mater is not the dreaming place that it was once. Today the world is at its door, and the door open wide to enable the student to enter into the world's activities. Education shows itself increasingly awake to the world beyond the campus and the school yard. In its courses, in its teaching methods, in its applied definitions of education, the school, where given a free hand to do so, is emerging from scholasticism and self-centeredness to train its students to live in a world among their fellows.

At the college level, new plans for the current year indicate this trend. Hobart College offers a course in "War and Peace," a program of study concerning the cultural factors of nations, the struggle for markets and the effect of nationalistic policies. The University of Pennsylvania established an institute to study and train for service in municipal and state governments. The University of Maryland opens up a course in radio technique and broadcasting. Wesleyan has a "war" course, designed to "give the student some factual acquaintance with practical efforts of men to restrain and terminate war." New York University sets out to train adults for government careers, specializing in phases of unemployment, old-age pensions, insurance administration. This is in addition to the "schools of government" in some of the major universities.

Hardly Seclusion

Scarcely the old-time academic seclusion, here. The students who take such courses are dealing with everyday matters. Their reading includes modern books of current interest, magazine comment, newspapers, government bulletins and social reports. Men of affairs are invited in to act as supplementary professors. An appreciable amount of the study lies off-campus, some universities and colleges giving time for special field trips to inspect first hand, say, the latest mass-housing project or a co-operative experiment in action.

Some of the women's colleges are making a definite effort to arouse in their students a lasting interest in community service. At Connecticut College for Women in New London, an effort to focus all the departments upon this aim takes form in several active ways. The work in the natural sciences, for example, goes into the subject of civic beautification, forest conservation and products affected by the Pure Food and Drugs Act. Local and state government is of prime concern to the history department, with the state offices and legislature as a laboratory, and town reports, election returns and conferences on civic betterment as textbook material. The department of philosophy's chosen field is a training in discerning between fact and opinion, in an impersonal evaluating of ideas, in "helping students to see that public affairs are what private thinking makes them."

Permeating Schools

This trend away from academic seclusion is permeating the public school system as well. Distinctly held is the ideal that the schools have as their responsibility helping the child to form wholesome social attitudes. While their methods of carrying this out vary greatly at different levels and in different parts of the country, the ideal of social experience as an essential part of education may be said to be on the increase.

At the nursery school and kindergarten level it is seen in the definite effort to teach the child to get along with other children, to work and play in a natural, harmonious way. Orientation to the physical environment is part of this training. The very little child is taught to dress and wash himself, to be useful in small ways in order that he may feel the wholesome satisfaction of successful accomplishment. Surrounding the child with an encouraging environment from the start is one of the school's efforts to combat juvenile crime, so much of which is traceable to a child's sense of inferiority and frustration.

In the elementary grades in the better schools, the child has far more opportunity to develop normal social attitudes than he had even a few years ago. Under the unit method of learning, in which the grade work over a period of time is built within and around the study of some one subject, such as American Indian life or transportation, the room is a setting for natural human contacts whose source is in the needs of the project in hand. Cooperative effort, conversation, and activity calling for individual initiative is the general thing. Natural, too, is the school's use of the community for illustrative material. Trips on the ferry, visits to the railroad yards, the local museum, a factory, or to points of historcial interest, are symbolic of the way in which the school is no more a segregated academic unit.

Teaching of History

Perhaps one of the most illuminating examples of this change is found in the teaching of history in the lower grades of schools like those of Los Angeles, Calif., or Rochester, N. Y. In the third grade of a school on the north shore of Chicago the children begin by learning about local early settlers. Nearly always someone has or knows a grandmother who can tell stories of early days. The personal contact established through some child, the story of westward travel in covered wagons unfolds through old records, stories, pictures, poems. The places are visited—perhaps a boulevard that childish correspondence with the historical society reveals as following an ancient wagon track which in turn was an old Indian trail.

Under the teacher's expert guidance each child enjoys the thrill of personal discovery as the story the teacher seeks to build in his experience is unfolded. Scrapbooks and posters are made, stories are written, letters are sent and received, and local history is a living thing, part of their own lives. Such an approach, begun early, makes the school experience and the community a unit. History is not a series of dry-as-dust events, but a dramatic record of present importance. Working outward and upward from the purely individual and local focus, the story of mankind continues to enlarge the child's social experience.

History is only one of the means of building social attitudes in the lower grades. The arts, music with its singing and orchestras, a study of the local government with active co-operation from town officials, or training in traffic safety with the help of the police department, orientates the American child to the world around him through his school.

"High" and "Low"

Social interpretations of education perhaps reach their "high" in the junior high school years, and their "low" in the senior high school years. While student government organizations in the senior high school are prevalent and provide opportunity for social adjustments within the school itself, the senior high school on the whole has proved less flexible in enriching its study courses and reaching out to the surrounding community than other parts of the system. An exception might be cited in the efforts of teachers of vocational courses to make active contacts with the community, and of course happily there are outstanding exceptions of entire high school systems. Activities rich in orientation values are still as a rule "extra-curricular," however; and the social adjustment of the individual child to the environment is left largely to the practical idealism of an overloaded teacher working outside class periods.

Hope for the secondary school level may be found at the same time in the vigorous writing of leading educators concerning the need of building into high school practice a democratic way of teaching and living. Efforts, too, toward treating the child as an individual have resulted in the forming of smaller groups according to individual needs, which recognize the social equation as of paramount importance in helping the child toward wholesome orientation to the world around him.

The very founding of the junior high school movement might be said to have been based on a social interpretation of education, therefore it is not surprising to find the child during his years in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades having social experiences of a far more enriching character than at other periods in his school career. Here he usually gets his first real taste of student government as connected with citizenship attitudes. Here, too, he experiences art and music in a more significant way than when it was informally a part of his elementary-school experience. Trips to community points of interest are more frequent, and more consciously linked up in his mind with his town or city.

If he is in a country school he begins to conceive of agricultural information not merely as fascinating stories about farm animals but as a professional tool. In town or city, also, elementary economics in the form of store buying and selling, contact with local banks, with business men, with community campaigns for safety or clean-up, become for him live experiences. Under an alert, well-educated teacher, the class discussions during such experiences can provide "learning situations" of inestimable value to the child in his growth as a citizen of the community. Where trusted by her townspeople, the teacher can guide the child in the formation of standards that will protect him to a great extent against those unsocial influences to be found in certain movie and radio programs, on street-corners, in the yellow press, and in highly nationalistic propaganda on every hand.

Teacher Handicapped

The pity of it is that all along the line the teacher is so often not truly trusted by the townspeople. It has been her experience that she dare not let the children discuss undemocratic forms of government in the classroom for fear of being accused by someone of "teaching" communism or some other ism. She, or her superintendent, in seeking to enrich the child's understanding of his community and his world, is often challenged by reactionaries who demand that the children be taught fewer "fads and frills" and are content only if their children sit the day through in screwed-down rows of desks, learning thoroughly insulated facts under a disciplinarian who achieves repressed silence and unthinking lip-service.

The emergence of education from the academic seclusion handed down from a day when schooling was rare, and out into the surging life of Main Street is a trend of incalculable importance, worth intelligent public support. With greater social interpretations of education accepted as the responsibility of the schools, such changes of teaching and such changes of pupil attitudes may take place before long as will make the atmosphere of scholarly isolation cherished in college songs and the disparaging comment frequently handed out by practical minded youngsters but relics of the past.

Tomorrow's article runs on the Education Page.

Outstanding Farm Boy of U.S. Made Farm Pay in Two Years

Robert Lee Bristow
Saluda, Va., Farmer, Adjudged Best by Future Farmers' Convention in Kansas City, Mo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25—Robert Lee Bristow of Saluda, Va., youthful Virginia farmer who was named the outstanding farm boy of the nation here, took over the debt-burdened farm left by his parents and in two years had it on a sound paying basis.

Among 143,000 members of the Future Farmers of America, including students of vocational agriculture in every state except Rhode Island, his farm record for 1937 was adjudged the best. At the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, in connection with which the Future Farmers held their tenth annual convention, young Bristow received a prize of $500 offered by the Weekly Kansas City Star.

It was two years ago that Robert took over the family farm in eastern Virginia, burdened with a debt of $2451. His brothers and sisters agreed that he should have it, for whatever he could make out of it. Robert was hopeful, for he had been farming at a profit since 1932, when he was 16 years old. That year he converted the loft of an old machinery shed into a poultry house and bought 175 chickens with money he had saved. Each year since then, he has shown an increased profit. Last year, his first in full charge of the farm, he cleared $600 from poultry, eggs and hogs, and $125 by running a grist mill built from parts of an old motor car. This year, a much larger profit is in sight. It is estimated he has doubled the value of the farm.

The income has been sufficient to reduce somewhat the debt on the farm. While producing this cash profit, he has built up a flock of 465 chickens and 700 chicks. He also has two mules, a horse, three cows, three sows and 22 pigs.

Robert's record was selected as the best of 120 submitted to a committee composed of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Phillip S. Rose, editor of the Country Gentleman, and Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association.

School Exposition at Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25—A panorama of modern education will be unfolded here, when the Teachers' Federation and the Board of Education stage an exposition of the public schools at the 106th Field Artillery Armory on Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

Things military will be shunted aside in the vast drill room of the armory, while local educators demonstrate graphically the manner in which good citizenship is being developed among 97,000 boys and girls from kindergarten through high school.

The undertaking is new in Buffalo, where a feeling has long existed that the general public was perhaps a little out of touch with the schools. Hence the primary purpose of the exposition as outlined by Dr. Robert T. Bapst, superintendent of schools, will be to interpret the work of the schools for the community.

Sponsors of the exposition hope to show just what is behind each of the multitude of educational services offered here.

Appropriately enough, the exposition comes just 100 years after the appointment of Buffalo's first school superintendent. The development of the city's schools since 1837 will be set forth at the exposition in the historical exhibit and it will be shown how the schools are following Dr. Bapst's six-point program of educational objectives. These points are:

1. Safeguarding the welfare of the child.
2. Developing his character.
3. Causing him to feel his civic responsibilities.
4. Improving his powers of appreciation.
5. Teaching him to use his thinking processes and his powers of judgment.
6. Supplying him with those fundamentals of the knowledge and skill tools essential for self-advancement in later life.

A secondary purpose of the exposition is demonstration of the way in which the school tax-dollar is spent.

"The exposition will convince the hard-headed taxpayer who has no children of his own in school that every dollar spent for education in Buffalo returns a very large dividend to all citizens," Dr. Bapst said.

"It should go far," Charles P. Alvord, associate superintendent of schools, declared, "toward winning public support for a forward-moving school department."

The task of preparing the exhibits is engaging a small army of teachers and pupils, under the direction of George H. Boutet, principal of School No. 3 and exposition chairman. The Buffalo Teachers' Federation has made the exposition a part of its educational interpretation program.

Officials of the state Department of Education and of neighboring cities will assist at the opening. Several thousand teachers from surrounding territory will be in Buffalo during the exposition days, attending the annual western zone meeting of the State Teachers Association.

Year's Study in France Won by Three Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Three American field service fellowships, each of which carryies a stipend of $1400 for a year of study in France, have been awarded to candidates from the Pacific coast, Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, announced here Oct. 22. An American field service fellowship also has been awarded to a young Frenchman for a year of study in the United States.

The successful candidates are William F. Aggeler of Los Angeles; Lowell B. Ellis of Eugene, Ore.; Gordon Wright of Snohomish, Wash., and Raymond Samuel of Dijon, France.

States Are Urged To Integrate All Welfare Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Most states may be patting themselves on the back for meeting all requirements of the Federal Social Security program, but their tasks have evidently only begun. Solution of administrative problems arising under the new laws and newly-created agencies associated with the program, faces all states during the next year or two, states Jane M. Hoey, director of the bureau of public assistance of the Social Security Board, in a message to the American Public Welfare Association.

An integrated program for operation of the various public assistance, general relief, and other programs is needed, she states, in Public Welfare News, bulletin of the association. Development of a well-equipped field staff for official communication with local units of government, so that adequate standards of welfare work are maintained throughout the state, while at the same time the program is adapted to the peculiar needs of a given locality, is another problem cited.

Other general needs, which have already presented themselves to states that have received Federal grants for the past year or more include development of joint services to be used by various bureaus, such as consultant service of home economists and advisers on insurance and property problems, and a fitting in with the general pattern of the state government and learning to utilize the facilities of "old-line" agencies.

Solution of these problems, as well as those of policy, procedure, personnel, and finance that must be decided, does not label the state welfare administration "complete," Miss Hoey, emphasizes. Continuous analysis and valuation of the manner in which the program is meeting its responsibilities and the areas which it fails to cover adequately are an essential part of sound and efficient administration, she states.

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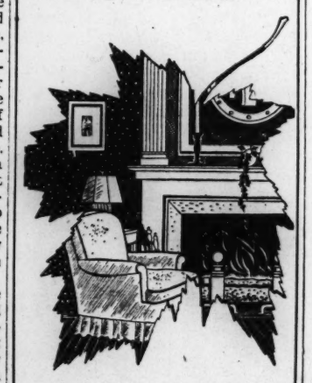

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Nebraska Taxation Held Up As Example for Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25—Nebraska's example of self-discipline in the matter of taxation—requiring balanced budgets and avoiding hidden taxes on the common people—was urged upon other states in an address prepared for delivery here today by Gov. R. L. Cochran of that state, before the National Tax Association. Governor Cochran said, in part:

"Our pay-as-we-go plan is probably the most important reason for Nebraska's present enviable position of solvency. It rests upon a constitutional prohibition against state indebtedness, a prohibition which we have constantly maintained. The people of Nebraska have jealously and wisely maintained this provision throughout the period of our statehood.

"Pursuing this policy we have demonstrated that it can be carried out and at the same time secure much needed improvement. Witness our $10,000,000 capitol recognized as one of the world's 10 outstanding buildings, our $103,000,000 state highway system with 8000 miles of surfaced highways, over 2000 miles of which is permanent pavement, our state university, four state normal schools, 18 instituions of a charitable and penal character, all paid for when completed, leaving no burdensome debt as a charge against the future when revenues may be uncertain. These expenditures represent an investment of $151,000,000, financed on a pay-as-we-go basis.

"A second major point in our fiscal policy is constitutional and statutory limitations upon local spending. These have proved to be effective curbs on local expenditures, practical aids to economy, helping to keep governmental expenditures within our ability to pay. These limitations apply to the county, the municipality and the school district. They apply to bond issues and to annual levies for maintenance.

"The third characteristic of our fiscal policy in Nebraska is a simple and understandable tax structure based upon a property tax. A property tax embracing real, personal and intangible property is the principal source of revenue for state and local government of Nebraska. For counties, municipalities and schools the property tax is, aside from fees, licenses, and minor items, the exclusive source of governmental revenue.

"We often hear it said that taxes are painful. I am not sure but that taxes should be painful in order to make the people tax conscious. The general sales tax lays its heaviest burden on the men and women who toil, and because this tax is paid painlessly with each purchase, the revenue is oftentimes spent less carefully than the revenues from more painful taxes where the citizen is watchful and conscious of the total annual cost. Experience has shown that levying a general sales tax and a state income tax on top of a property tax is conducive to more liberal spending and therefore increased costs of government.

"By avoiding bond issues on the part of the state we are able to use current revenue to meet current operating costs, rather than using current revenue or a portion thereof to meet indebtedness, while seeking frantically to devise new ways to meet current costs. This policy has made it possible for us to expand or retrench at any legislative session to meet changed conditions. During this entire period of depression our state obligations have been met promptly without the registration of warrants. In fact, we have been able to reduce taxes in Nebraska. Whereas in 1927 the total of all property taxes levied and collected by the state and its political subdivisions was $66,000,000, the total for 1936 was $44,000,000, a reduction of approximately one third.

"In conclusion, experience shows that among ways and means of obtaining practical economy in government are: 1. Resistance to pressure groups seeking greater expenditures. 2. Constitutional and legislative limitations upon spending by local subdivisions of government. 3. Efficient administration. 4. Avoiding new forms of taxes which usually result in additional taxes and certainly heavy administrative costs. 5. A pay-as-you-go plan for all state expenditures.

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Rockefeller Church and Grant Monument on Riverside Drive

Landscaping to Enrich Exterior of Memorial to President Grant and Statuary to Be Placed in Interior in Accordance With the Original Designs. Extensive Repairs Already Have Been Made. A Larger Fund Is Needed by the Association

Nations Found Uniting on Plan Of Saving Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Efforts to provide safety zones for birds of many nations, to protect them during migration, are increasing on an international scale, according to Dr T. Gilbert Pearson, president emeritus of the National Association of Audubon Societies, now in convention at the American Museum of Natural History.

In a report by Dr. Pearson, read at this morning's session by his wife, Mrs. Pearson, the past year has seen steps taken toward bird conservation in Central and South America and in Europe, where no such action had been taken previously.

"In August, 1937, the first international convention for wild life protection ever assembled south of the Rio Grande River was held," his report said. "A treaty for bird protection between the United States and Mexico went into effect in the United States in March, and it now awaits only final, formal action by the Mexican Senate. his treaty will extend protection to 140 species of migratory birds from the United States not heretofore protected by federal law in either country.

"Puerto Rico has taken the leadership in bird protection in all the islands girt with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. A year ago this was just a plan—now it is a fait accompli. In Puerto Rico, a bill was enacted in the spring by the islands' Legislature, giving the insular Department of Agriculture and Commerce authority to make rules and regulations governing the hunting of birds. On Oct. 15, Gov. Blanton Winship signed a schedule which declared six areas to be wild life sanctuaries."

The schedule signed by the Governor provided, among other reforms, that the caging of native song birds be prohibited.

In Argentina, a local section of the National Committee for Bird Preservation was organized last year, the report said.

In Europe the leading bird protectionists of 19 countries are organized into national sections of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, Dr. Pearson continued. Great Britain is leading in a study of wild fowl.

An acute need for restriction of shooting is found on the southern ranges of Arizona, where the desert bighorn sheep face possible extinction, it was noted by Prof. A. A. Nichol of the University of Arizona. Acting under an Audubon fellowship, Professor Nichol made a survey of the problem under the supervision of Dr. Charles T. Vorhies of the University of Arizona.

He observed that 1500 persons in one section where the bighorn lives have shooting as their chief recreation, and that on their days off they busy themselves "sweeping the desert clean" of bird and mammal life.

"Most of them have cars," he continued. "Other recreations are limited, and new trails are continually being made into the desert and the old ones pushed a little farther, while lizards, rabbits, quail, deer and mountain sheep are continually being killed uner the year-long fusillade.

"No management can be exercised on the desert bighorns in this region until the hunting is stopped."

W. L. McAtee, of the United States Biological Survey, told the convention that there was greater appreciation of wild life research than ever before in the United States. More than half the states are engaged in research projects, he said.

On a field trip to Cape May Point, N. J., members sighted 116 varieties of birds over the week-end; on a trip to Montauk Point, L. I., 94 varieties. A spectacular sight during the latter trip was the flight of 500 gannets "diving in a single great white curtain."

'Freemen' Plan Two-Party Drive For Membership

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Enrollment of 10,000,000 "constitutional freemen and women," 5,000,000 Democrats and 5,000,000 Republicans, pledged to block any Administration reprisals against those who opposed the President on the Supreme Court issue, was announced yesterday as the first objective of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government.

The committee was formed last February under chairmanship of Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers.

The Freemen movement was given final form in a recent two-day conference in New York, it was revealed here. Mr. Gannett was re-elected chairman and Sumner Gerard of New York, treasurer.

Ormandy Misses 'The Card Game'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 — "The Card Game"—orchestral suite by Igor Stravinsky—has been lost at least for long enough to prevent its scheduled American concert premiere by the Philadelphia Orchestra yesterday.

The noted Russian composer was reported to have sent the big bundle of parts for 100 instruments in the Bremen. But when the liner docked at New York on schedule last week, the music was missing.

Since rehearsal was to have started on Oct. 15, the line, the post office and the customs service were plied with questions—but to no avail. Pending arrival of the music, Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the orchestra, announced its performance will have to be postponed

Boy Scouts Honor 'T. R.'

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 25 (AP)—Six thousand Boy Scouts made their annual pilgrimage Oct. 23 to honor Theodore Roosevelt, laying a wreath in memory of the only man to be honored with the title of "Chief Scout Citizen." The late president was the first honorary vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America upon its founding, Feb. 8, 1910.

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Completion of Grant Memorial Planned for N. Y. World Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On April 27, 1897, when the "Keisermarsch," set with special words for the occasion, rang out over the Hudson River while the great memorial on Riverside Drive to Ulysses S. Grant was dedicated, the official program carried these words:

"There still remains the work of selecting and placing the statuary within the memorial. This will probably take years, and there is no desire to hurry. . . ."

And now, in 1937, Herbert L. Satterlee, president of the Grant Monument Association, makes the statement that the work which was "temporarily suspended in 1897 will be taken up again, in order that, by the time of the 1939 World's Fair, the huge domed edifice will be complete as it was ordained in the original plans.

"The planting of trees, landscaping, and the addition of statuary aimed at softening the total design are yet to be accomplished. In all, $200,000 is needed by the association to complete the work as envisioned in supplementary plans drawn up in 1929 by John Russell Pope."

Extensive Repairs Made

During the last six months the association has spent $56,000 of a $90,000 fund raised in 1929 to make extensive repairs. Working with the Park Department, the WPA has reroofed the tomb, replaced worn sections of the floor and chipped marble carvings, cleaned walls, waterproofed the interior and reframed and transferred to the main walls resolutions which were passed by many groups on the occasion of Grant's passing in 1885.

In connection with this it is interesting to turn back to the days when the original provision was made for the landmark. On July 28, 1885, a meeting was called by Mayor William R. Grace for the purpose of initiating a movement suitably to memorialize General Grant, and on July 29 the Grant Monument Committee, made up of 3000 citizens and headed by Mayor Grace, was named. On Feb. 3, 1886, the Legislature provided for the appointment of a board of 33 trustees to replace the large committee, and about 3½ years later the design submitted by John A. Duncan for a structure which would dominate a rise of land above the Hudson River was accepted.

Completed in Five Years

Whereas 17 years were required from the laying of the corner-stone to complete Bunker Hill Monument, and Washington Monument was 37 years building, the Grant Monument was completed in exactly five years from the day the corner-stone was laid, April 27, 1892. On March 4, 1892, the board of trustees had been increased from 33 to 100, possibly because, whereas there were 90,000 contributors to the fund, money did not come in rapidly up to the beginning of 1892, when only $155,000 was on hand for the project; but by the end of April the sum had risen to $600,000. Gen. Horace Porter had been elected president of the Grant Monument Committee; ground was broken April 27, 1891, and the corner-stone laid a year later to the day.

On the morning of April 27, 1897, a great memorial parade formed, with the Fifth Avenue Hotel the gathering place for the distinguished members of the committee which included President Arthur, the elder J. Pierpont Morgan, and the famous merchant, John A. Stewart.

The President was to review the ships of the fleet, passing up the Hudson, at 5 o'clock, when a parade was finished which had lasted from before mid-morning.

And it is a curious thing to observe now that, while newspaper dispatches are recording the "return of the bicycle to popularity," the official program of the dedication of the Grant Monument carried full page advertisements of the then new and thoroughly exciting "conveyance for sport, exercise and individual transportation," Dayton bicycles, which those who watched the great parade were urged to go home and order "Single, Tandem, Triplets or Quadruples in style. Get out and see the world around you!"

Quezon Faces New Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

respondent. Mr Mapa said, "I state it as an indisputable fact that at least 80 per cent of the Filipino industrial leaders of the islands are opposed to a shortening of the Commonwealth period because it will be utterly ruinous to our nation.

"If we are suddenly and abruptly cut off from America with whom we have been associated for a generation, where will we sell our products, how can we pay our people suitable wages? The standard of living in the Philippines is the highest of any country in the East. We are grateful to America for it. But sudden independence will bring about economic collapse in the islands. As yet, no substitute for our economic attachment with America has been advanced by anyone. And you can't fill your stomach with patriotism."

The immediate repercussion of Mr. Mapa's José Rizal College speech was that Manila held its breath awaiting the storm. The suspense was short. By radio telephone from the United States Mr. Quezon spoke to the Filipino people and in substance said that he knew better what was good for the Filipinos than did the people voicing opposition to his proposal.

But Mr. Mapa had set off the spark. He was joined by Rafael Alunan who at one time was Secretary of Agriculture of the Philippines and today is one of the major industrialists of the islands representing sugar, mining and commercial enterprises.

Protectionism

Recognizing that the welfare of the Commonwealth and the future Republic of the Philippines depends on the upbuilding of a strong and durable industrial economy, intensive attempts are now being made to advance the movement of the National Economic Protectionism Association. This organization under official aegis is fostering the establishment of factories for consumers goods and industrial commodities by appealing to Filipinos to buy N. E. P. A. products.

It is an axiom that today many foreign concerns in the islands are placing themselves in a position whereby liquidation can be achieved in a short period of time. The atmosphere of uncertainty has frightened available capital seeking egress from China and elsewhere in the troubled Far East.

Many keen observers state that Mr. Quezon is playing a trump political card, that he has no intention of forcing accelerated independence. But for political reasons he does not want to be placed in the position of counseling caution on severing the islands completely from America.

He has used to supreme advantage the political cry of independence. It has swept him into power and has kept him there for years as the single political master of his people. His genius is admitted. His gift for controlling men and their ambitions is worthy of a biography.

And today he is believed to be adroitly forcing the Filipinos themselves to voice their opposition to a shortening of the transition period, because it would be economically disastrous, as he knows.

Budget Figures Get Blast From Economy League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — The sharp-pencilled estimators of annual revenues of the United States Government in the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget have been taking a constant barrage of criticism for more than eight years now. Their task of figuring future revenues—a form of prophecy which, like most such effort, is difficult and thankless—has had its ups and downs. Just now, it is definitely in a down-period.

During the first three years of the depression, under a Republican Administration, the estimators were forced constantly to revise their figures downward. Their calculations, based still on figures of the boom days, met semi-annual disappointment.

And President Roosevelt, when a candidate in 1932, got very scornful about these faulty estimates, implying that they reflected wishful or deceptive thinking, and not honest error. His own estimates, he said freely, would not fall into these pits.

For a year or two, it appeared that Mr. Roosevelt was pushing his estimates to the opposite extreme: that he was setting revenues too low and expenditures too high, so as to prepare the public for vast deficits which in the end would not be quite so vast.

Changed Luck

But the practice of painting the picture blacker than it was likely to be—if it ever was actually engaged in—has now changed back into the more traditional picture of over-optimism. From the time, over a year ago, when Mr. Roosevelt expected revenues to come somewhere near expenditures, his estimates of income have been as hearty and exuberant as the best, and they have been equally disappointed by the actual receipts.

The drastic downward revision of estimates which the President was forced to make last week is seized upon today by the National Economy League as the occasion for a withering blast against "one more example of a belated correction of over-optimistic and wishful estimates." It is relevant to recall that the National Economy League was almost equally eloquent against the faulty Hoover estimates.

"These repeated submissions of over-optimistic figures, requiring repeated revision, always in the wrong direction, have impaired and virtually destroyed any confidence in the official estimates," says John C. Gebhart, director of the league. "This continued uncertainty as to fiscal policy is unquestionably one of the elements most responsible for the lack of business confidence and is retarding recovery."

Situation Summary

The Economy League gives a terse summary of the present situation, saying:

"When this budget was first submitted in January, 1937, it promised a 'layman's balance.' The marked droop in revenues in March led to a revision of estimates in April which showed a net deficit, or debt increase, of $418,000,000. This latest revision, which allows for the appropriations of the last session, forecasts a net deficit of $695,000,000.

"This is where we stand: Instead of a predicted net surplus (exclusive of debt retirement) of $37,000,000, we are now confronted with a prospective net deficit, or debt increase, of $695,000,000. Therefore, we shall be about $732,000,000 further in the red than we should have been if the original budget had been adhered to, provided the latest revision does not need to be revised again.

"As to receipts: The new estimate of $6,650,000,000 is $643,000,000 below the original estimate and $256,000,000 below the April estimate. But the actual receipts may be far below this $6,650,000,000 estimate because of the reported decline in corporate earnings and the decline in stock market values which has occurred since these estimates were made.

Revised Upward

"While estimates of receipts have been revised downward, estimated expenditures have been revised slightly upward. In January total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement) were estimated at $7,256,000,000. These were revised upward by $68,000,000 in April and still further by $21,000,000 in the latest estimates.

"The latest estimates of expenditure come to $7,345,000,000, but actual expenditures may exceed this figure, because we have only entered the second quarter of the current fiscal year and because the special and regular sessions of Congress may vote new appropriations for the current fiscal year."

For the last fiscal year, compiled by editorial research reports, the President's estimators are shown to be in even greater error. Here is the record for the year 1936-37:

	Underestimates or overestimates in		
Estimates of	Revenues	Expenditures	Gross Deficit
Jan. 6, 1936	+ 7%	+2%	— 8%
Sept. 1, 1936	+ 7%	—4%	—25%
Jan. 8, 1937	+10%	+5%	— 6%
April 20, 1937	— 1%	—4%	— 9%

Gifts Sent Children in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Little suitcases filled with gifts of good will for the children of Spain are arriving at the offices of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, a non-partisan group, and being packed for shipment to the peninsula.

This committee, which has been inactive recently, but was known formerly for "friendship" shipments to the children of Japan, Mexico, the Philippine Islands and China, has swung back into action in consequence of many requests, it was announced. Functioning under the wing of the Federal Council of Churches' commission on international justice and good will, the committee has as a slogan: "We who desire peace must write it in the hearts of children."

The program provides for the purchase of suitcases at $1 each, to be filled by children. They show a friendship-good will symbol in English on one side, Spanish on the other. A map is sent showing a star to mark the place where the group sending the gift lives, and a letter written by a little girl on behalf of the children of America to the children of Spain, with a Spanish translation, goes with it.

While the project is primarily for children, parents and other adults may have a part in it by working with children.

Students Visit Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 25—Ninety-three members of the senior class of Stevens Institute of Technology made a six-day tour of inspection of big industrial plants. The trip has been a feature of the senior year at the institute since 1871, and this year will include plants in Bethlehem, Penna.; Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Richmond and Hampton, Va., and Baltimore.

Dewey Charges Marrinelli Builds Machine With Thugs

(Continued from Page 1)

dorsed by Mayor LaGuardia, of his City Fusion and Progressive nominations. The American Labor Law Committee's appeal from the decision will come before Supreme Court Justice Ernest Hammer tomorrow.

Invalidation of the Nagler Fusion petitions came, it is charged, after the board had first validated them and the Democratic Party had started court proceedings. The Progressive Party petitions were thrown out solely on the grounds that the election districts of the signers were not stated, it was asserted.

Ballot Association Acts

Simultaneously, the Honest Ballot Association served a demand on Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. for immediate appointment of non-partisan special assistants to investigate fraudulent registrations and prevent illegal voting. The association, which represents the interest of the general public, scored the refusal of the Attorney General to make any such appointments to date "although motions to strike hundreds of names of fraudulent registrants are before the Supreme Court."

Mr. Dewey's description of Mr. Marinelli who never gives press interviews included the leader's successful fight to extend his political control to the first district, unseating David Mahoney there, who charged that two notorious characters were active in that campaign. It cited the luxurious Marinelli estate on Long Island, the leader's several motorcars and the leader's Japanese butler, and said of his "diversified" interests that "regularly you find 'Al' standing in the basement of the Criminal Courts Building, Manhattan, quietly chatting with bondsmen, lawyers and hangers-on." Mr. Dewey charged him with having been the associate of Charles ("Lucky") Luciano, now serving a 30-year prison sentence for vice-ring operations.

An investigation of election frauds after the 1932 election, Mr. Dewey's essay in political portraiture continued, revealed worse conditions in the Marinelli district than in any other section of the city, and he listed in detail the names and criminal records of election officials appointed by the leader to "preserve the peace" and supervise the ballot count in that election.

Mayor Suspects Deal

Mayor LaGuardia explored similar fields to reverse his stand on the Bronx district attorney, whose stamping out of rackets in that borough has won him wide praise. It followed on Mr. Foley's endorsement of the Mahoney city-wide ticket as representing "ideals of democratic government, honestly conducted in the service of the public."

The Mayor said he had endorsed Mr. Foley for district attorney because the latter had forbidden "certain politicians" to protect racketeers in the Bronx and had assured the Mayor that "'Jimmy' Hines could not cross the Harlem River" into that county.

"We know now that the ban has been lifted and that 'Jimmy' Hines will be permitted to invade the Bronx," he continued. "Jerry Mahoney is sponsored by, and is the candidate of 'Jimmy' Hines, as every district leader will tell you. I want to ask Sam Foley if 'Jimmy' Hines is now to be permitted to go into the Bronx. If he does not answer, we will know that a deal has been made."

Mr. Mahoney, whose principal campaign strategy has been to link the LaGuardia Administration with current Moscow trends, in centering his charge on Commissioner Blanshard, whose departmental findings have furnished the key to many of the Fusion Mayoralty reforms, declared he was a "red" and "the Mayor's liaison officer with the wild-eyed lunatic fringe who advocate violent revolution as the solution of our social and economic problems."

In support of this definition, Mr. Mahoney recalled that Mr. Blanshard had been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy and a general organizer for the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, which he termed a "red outfit."

Blanshard Denies Red Charge

Mr. Blanshard's reply was a denial that he was a Communist or had ever advocated violence. He had no apologies to make for his labor record, he said, adding that it was well known he had been a Socialist and jailed for contempt of court when leading a strike in Utica 18 years ago.

"Most of Mr. Mahoney's alleged quotations of mine are distorted beyond recognition and some are just plain lies manufactured by red-baiting agencies," he declared.

Meanwhile, the organization Democratic eye was turned on the advent into Mahoney campaign lists this week of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who will go on the radio tomorrow night for this ticket as Democratic State Chairman and an old personal friend of Mr. Mahoney. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York also will do his bit on the basis of Democratic Party principles, his appeal thus far having been without criticism of Mayor LaGuardia's administration.

Governor Lehman also has issued a statement on behalf of Mr. Mahoney, but neither he nor Senator Wagner has extended endorsement to Harold W. Hastings, Democratic opponent of Mr. Dewey for New York County prosecutor.

Indeed, such has been the momentum of the Dewey drive for election and the wide popular interest in his campaign that even Tammany now is conceding the closest kind of contest for this incumbency, which it has controlled for 20 years. The machine is noticeably spurring its efforts to retain the District Attorneyship as the race nears its end.

New York City Budget Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Twelve civic bodies joined with the Citizens' Budget Commission today in demanding that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment make a $32,900,184 reduction in the city's $589,222,376 budget for 1938.

Their call for drastic savings opened two days of public hearings at which the board will deliberate "constructive, sane and lawful" proposals for decreases.

The municipal expense total now stands nearly $13,000,000 out of balance, following action in the boards of aldermen and estimate in cutting the water-rate revenue $12,000,000 and restoring the county payroll struck off by Mayor LaGuardia in accord with a reform referendum mandate and provisions of the new city charter.

The Mayor, opening the hearing, stressed it was only on reductions and warned his colleagues that unless they achieved these cuts or provided new revenues, there would be no budget.

The civic appraisal of city costs then laid before the board estimated the police department to be overappropriated by $1,923,125; the fire department by $1,460,118; the board of education by $4,094,596; debt service by $10,148,000, and tax appropriating reserve by $6,503,000. In addition, pay-roll adjustments totaling $6,020,977 were urged, of which $1,020,977 represents proposed salary rises.

Co-operating with the commission in the request were the New York Board of Trade, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Board of New York, the city's Community Councils, the League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club, and borough trade and realty groups.

Radio Technicians In Philadelphia Win Wages-Hours Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25—A 40-hour week with minimum wages of $46 and $69 weekly for different classes of radio technical workers at Station WCAU, one of the key stations of the Columbia network, was provided in a new contract signed on Oct. 21 by the company and Local 28 of the American Communications Association, a C. I. O. affiliate.

A contract signed last May with the WCAU Technicians' Association was ignored when a new agreement embodying a 7½ per cent wage increase was sought recently—on the ground that the Technicians' Association which signed that earlier contract has since thrown in its lot with the C. I. O. association.

The new contract was signed with the understanding that it is to be respected for two years. Eighteen technicians are affected.

New President Says Yale Is Safely for Democracy

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale University, declared here that there must be no question where Yale stands on the undecided issue between democracy and dictatorship. Recently inaugurated, the new university president addressed several hundred Yale alumni. Yale was founded, Dr. Seymour said, on the creed that "there is no selfish interest which can be permitted to override righteousness."

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West Virginia Toll Span Going on Auction Block

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 25 (AP)—The St. Mary's toll bridge is going on the auction block.

Robert G. Kelly, chairman of the bridge trustees, announced Oct. 20 that the public sale would be held Nov. 13 and Road Commissioner Burr H. Simpson said the state would enter a bid. The bonds of the structure are in default and that is the reason for the sale. The last appraisal of the structure, which is across the Ohio at St. Mary's, above Parkersburg, was $350,000.

The state bought the Parkersburg-Belpre and Williamstown - Marietta bridges recently for $1,428,000.

Panther Coach Will Abide By New Pitt Plan

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh, whose football teams have made four Rose Bowl appearances in the past decade, apparently decided to reduce any unusual emphasis on athletics without consulting its veteran football coach Dr. John Bain Sutherland.

"All I know concerning the policy shift at Pitt is what I have seen in the newspapers," was the comment made by Dr. Sutherland, who has been in charge of the school's gridiron teams for the past 13 years.

"I have not been consulted at all thus far," he went on. "However, you can make it emphatic that whatever course the athletic council charts for the football squad, I will follow to the best of my ability, now and in the future just as I have in the past."

Adopted August 1st

Announcement that Pitt inaugurated a program of athletic reform and strict amateurism effective last Aug. 1, came Saturday night from Athletic Director James (Whitey) Hagan, one-time roommate of All-America Gibby Welch and himself a halfback a decade ago with the Panthers.

Hagan was named to his post last spring as the result of a feud between Dr. Sutherland and W. Don Harrison, which led to Harrison's resignation. Hagan said, in making the announcement:

"The fact that a boy is an athlete should not be held against him if he needs assistance in getting a college education. But no boy should ever be given the idea he is being paid to play football.

"We realize the importance of football and this isn't an attempt to 'de-emphasize' it. What we are trying to do is to bring it into a proper plane with other college educational activities."

"Strictly Amateur Basis"

The new policy states intercollegiate athletics should be conducted always on a "strictly amateur basis" without special grants to students, made solely because of athletic ability, although reserving right to secure employment for students with ability on the same basis as help is given other students.

It also provides for a schedule not exceeding nine games a season, all with major opponents, with the season opening the first Saturday in October.

The training camp near Greensburg, Penna., will be discontinued and coaches are forbidden "at anytime to initiate contact with any prospective athlete."

Dr. John G. Bowman, chancellor of the university, congratulated Hagan on the new policy and said he was pleased with its endorsement by the athletic council.

Fleischer Wins Walk

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Morris Fleischer, a 32-year-old engineer from Long Island City, won the 30,000-meter national senior championship walk, Saturday, at Woodhaven, L. I., finishing two full laps ahead of Otto Kotraba, of New York, in 2h. 48m.16.6s. The distance is slightly less than 19 miles.

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexander Theatre, Toronto, Ontario. Oct. 25, London, Ontario; Oct. 26, 27, Hamilton, Ontario; Oct. 28, 29, 30, Albany, N. Y.

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Keith Memorial
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BARBARA STANWYCK | HERBERT MARSHALL
Breakfast for TWO
with GLENDA FARRELL ERIC BLORE
PLUS 2ND HIT:
DOLORES DEL RIO GEORGE SANDERS PETER LORRE
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SHUBERT—TONIGHT 8:20 2ND WEEK
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
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STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2—M-G-M Hits—2
JOAN CRAWFORD
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GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Brown Upsets Columbia by Close Margin

Wide World

Hall (32), Brown Halfback, Just Gets Away a Punt Which Was Almost Blocked by Siegal (28), Columbia End, as He Was Taken Out by Two Brown Players in the First Period of the Game at Bakers Field, New York, Saturday. The Game Ended With Brown Winning, 7 to 6

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Once again small scores and narrow margins, with many surprise results, proved that the new styles of defense have completely caught up with the plans of the football mentors for increased advantages to strong attackers, as the teams began their crucial series against major opponents on the week end. Most of the prominent teams were unable to score more than a single touchdown, with several unable even to accomplish that. Soft and slippery gridirons, due to rain or snow, also contributed to the confusion, with the cleverest teams obtaining advantages by retrieving fumbles.

In only three eastern games were three or more touchdowns scored, when the United States Military Academy team made seven but dropped one against Washington University of St. Louis, making its first eastern visit on Michie Field, at West Point; Pittsburgh defeated Wisconsin three to none on the wind swept heights of Steel City, and Dartmouth accomplished the same feat at Cambridge, against Harvard, allowing the home team only a safety by way of consolation. California and University of Southern California, between them, scored four, with the former making three of them, and Leland Stanford Jr. defeated University of Washington, two touchdowns to one.

The leading surprises came when down-trodden Brown defeated the highly touted Columbia team, by the margin of a point after touchdown; Maryland University held Syracuse scoreless while making two touchdown itself; Dartmouth won with unexpected ease from Harvard, and Notre Dame, coming from behind in the latter part of the final quarter, nosed out a strong Navy aggregation, 9-7, with the aid of a final safety.

Lafayette Tops East

The ranks of the unbeaten were still more depleted from last week's small list, leaving only four unbeaten and untied teams in the East, four more with ties only, while Illinois, which did not play on Saturday, Alabama, Baylor, Colorado University, Western State, and California comprise the unbeaten and untied survivors for the balance of the country, with Nebraska, Duke, North Carolina, and Auburn having only ties against them. Dartmouth put out Harvard, Boston University, Rutgers and Syracuse were all eliminated, while Boston College and Navy were also victims. Vanderbilt was a victor over Louisiana State, while other departures included Tulane, Texas A. & M., and University of Utah.

But the biggest surprise came when Ohio State University, rising for the first time to anything like first-class form, held the leading Northwestern team scoreless, and, scoring a touchdown and goal, beat it, 7 to 0.

At present Lafayette stands out as the star of the East, being not only unbeaten and untied, but not yet scored upon, with Yale, next in order, due to the difficult nature of its schedule, and Dartmouth and Holy Cross the others. California and Alabama appear headed for the Rose Bowl with Baylor headed for the Sugar Bowl.

Kicking played a considerable part in the success of the winners, as Yale, except for a late touchdown, held the upper hand from the start over Cornell by virtue of a field goal scored by its kicker, David G. Colwell, 40 yards out from the goal posts, just as another famous Yale kicker, Billy Bull, had done to defeat Princeton way back in the nineties, on the old Polo Grounds at the top of Central Park. Yale outplayed the Ithacans for the balance of the game, and finally Clifton Frank, with the whole left side of the Yale line, plus Albert Hessberg, his interference, clearing the way, ran along the sidelines from his own 32-yard line for a touchdown, well along in the final quarter. Points after touchdown also played a part in several victories, with Brown defeating Columbia by that margin, and Fordham doing the same with Texas Christian.

All the scoring in the Columbia-Brown game came late, with the locals, who were nowhere near their early form, doing most of the attacking, but being held by the Brown line until well into the third quarter, when a combination of rushes and aerials thrown by Sidney Luckman put the ball over the Brown goal line. But Herbert Schultze, now installed as the Lions' premier kicker, found the ball, sodden by the wet ground, too heavy, and failed to convert. Then, in the final quarter, a Brown substitute back, Lawrence Atwell, who had gone in for Victor Bernstein, combined with Irving Hall, in a series of runs by the latter and forwards by Atwell, to sweep down through a team of Columbia substitutes, into threatening distance, and though Little rushed in his first line to stem the tide, a final toss by Atwell to Frank Foster, Brown's quarterback, in the end zone, tied the score, and Hall kicked a high placement goal for the point which finally decided the game.

Crowley Makes Mistake

Columbia then roused from the dreamy state which it had showed for most of the game, and started a final march to remedy the affair, but though they got down to the Brown nine-yard line, the final whistle halted the march.

It was an initial mistake by Frank Crowley, the Fordham coach, that really caused most of the excitement in the Fordham-Texas Christian game. He had the better team, undoubtedly, and counting on this, he started the seconds and some of the thirds, holding the stars for a triumphant march later. But this went sour quickly, when a pair of fumbles, and the brilliant run back of the kickoff by David O'Brien, the successor of the famous Sammy Baugh as the sparkplug of T. C. U., placed the Frogs on the eleven-yard line of Fordham, and a pass by O'Brien to Donald Looney scored two plays later. But O'Brien's kick was wide.

The rest of the game was one drive after another by Fordham for a touchdown. Three times in the second quarter the Rams smashed down inside the five-yard line of the Frogs, and Texas Christian also intercepted a forward pass which might have gone for a score, on its 15-yard line, during the same quarter. But the Frogs held every time, and the half ended with the Texans executing a triumphal parade with their cowboy-clad leaders and mascots, and its famous band.

Defense Dominates

Another Fordham drive in the third quarter was halted on the 30-yard line by a fumble which was recovered by Texas Christian, and another later was halted inside the five-yard line by the defense of weight which the Texans used through the game. But finally, late in the fourth quarter, a long pass, following a series of misses and a fumble by Earl Clark, a substitute back for T. C. U., which went from Joseph Granski on the 45-yard line to Angelo Fortunato on the 10-yard line, with the latter adding three yards more before he was downed, enabled Dominic Principe, the sensational sophomore fullback of Fordham, to score the touchdown by the margin of an inch or so, four plays later. Then Wilbur Stanton, the Malden (Mass.) youth, who is specially reserved for kicking purposes, came into the game, and after elaborate preparations, which involved a careful wiping of the sodden ball by the referee, the selection of a particular spot which appeared a trifle less wet than the surrounding territory, booted the ball between the uprights for the needed goal.

With two minutes remaining, T. C. U. naturally took to the air, and though they managed to get into Fordham territory, they were too late to do any further damage.

Altogether it was a day for the defense men, and unless something is done when the rulemakers get together after the season, the defense will once more be the dominant feature in football.

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Los Angeles Team Takes Big Lead In The AFA Standing

American Football Association

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agnst
Los Angeles	5	0	0	99	22
Rochester	3	0	2	56	50
Boston	2	0	2	43	27
Cincinnati	1	1	2	59	51
New York	0	1	2	23	68
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	7	69

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Los Angeles Bulldogs could get lost on one of their road trips and there would be little sadness in the American football Association. Apparently that's the only way any team is going to gain on the league leaders.

The Bulldogs added a 17-to-7 triumph over Cincinnati yesterday, to four previous victories to remain well ahead of the pack. They have averaged nearly 20 points a game and have held the opposition to a total of 22.

The Bengals had little chance against the coast team yesterday. The Bulldogs ground out two touchdowns in the second quarter and added Gordon Gore's field goal in the final period. Gore, Al Nichelini, Bob Miller and Homer Beatty led the parade.

The Boston Shamrocks, with Larry Kelley on hand but out of action because of illness, trampled the Pittsburgh Americans, 27 to 7. They took third place half a game behind the Rochester Tigers, who rode over the New York Yankees, 24 to 0, with Harry Newman and Bill O'Neill setting the pace.

Aurora Polo Four Wins First Practice Match

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Aurora polo team from the United States won its first practice match in preparation for the Argentine open championship yesterday, defeating the low-goal Venado Tuerto four, 10 to 5.

Aurora lined up with Seymour Knox, team captain; F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., Capt. C. T. I. Roark and L. A. Smith. The latter played back in place of Lindsay Howard, who is playing with Santa Paula in handicap tourneys. Arturo Kenny, Enrique Hope, Juan Cavanagh and Juan Benitz composed the Venado Tuerto team.

Aurel Joliat Signs

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (CP)—Fifty per cent of Montreal Canadiens' holdout worries vanished over the week end as Aurel Joliat signed a contract for his fifteenth straight season with the National Hockey League's flying Frenchmen.

The tiny left winger's signing left Babe Siebert as the Habitants only regular who hasn't stuck his signature to a contract. The rugged rearguard, an all-star selection last winter, is holding out for a rise on the basis of his powerful play on the defence during his first season with the Canucks.

Neither Siebert nor Joliat has turned out so far for training with the Canadiens.

American Pro Football

NEW YORK, Oct 25 (AP)—Standing in the American pro football league, included yesterday's games:

Club	W	L	T	PF	PA
Los Angeles	5	0	0	99	22
Rochester	3	2	0	56	50
Boston	2	2	0	43	27
Cincinnati	1	2	1	59	51
New York	0	2	1	23	68
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	7	69

Yesterday's Results

Boston 27, Pittsburgh 7.
Rochester 24, New York Yankees 0.
Los Angeles 17, Cincinnati 7.

Guldahl Signs for Winter

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, United States open golf champion, has been signed to head the professional staff at the Miami-Biltmore Country Club at Miami for the 1937-38 winter season, local offices of the club announced today. Denny Shute, the United States P. G. A. champion, now in South America was signed some weeks ago. It will be the fourth year in succession that the American open and P. G. A. champions have been members of the Miami-Biltmore Club staff.

Bruins Win Exhibition

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Boston Bruins, National League hockey team, won an exhibition game with the Hershey Bears, Saturday night, 3 to 0. Hershey used five forwards in the last two minutes in an effort to score, but Tiny Thompson, Boston defense ace, turned them back at the goal. The Bruins' three counters were in the first and second periods. Bill Cowley, center, shot two of them and Bill Hollett the third.

Millers Buy Three

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Coach Joe Simpson of the Minneapolis hockey club has announced acquisition of Whitney Farrant, right wing and Nakina Smith, center, from the New York Americans of the National Hockey League, and the addition of Bill Meloche of the Verdun club of the Montreal Senior Amateur League, also a right wing.

Thirty-Eight Unbeaten And Untied Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Showing surprising tenacity, 38 large and small college football teams throughout the nation remained on the select list of the undefeated and untied today while only 15 were removed from last week's list of 53.

Four of them took the easy way, skipping a week in the gridiron wars, but the rest, paced by those redoubtable midgets, San Jose State of California and Northeast Center, the Junior College of Louisiana State University, played and won over the week end.

San Jose shared with the mighty University of California, the head of the list, each having six victories, and with the Louisianans was above the 200-point mark in scoring. Northeast Center, remaining unbeaten while the big university went down before Vanderbilt, scored 14 points to bring its total to 252.

The major powers which remained in the select group included Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Yale and Lafayette in the East, Alabama and Vanderbilt in the south, Detroit in the Midwest, Baylor of the Southwest Conference, Colorado and Western State of the Rocky Mountain loop and California, Santa Clara and Montana in the Far West.

Among those which dropped out this week were Syracuse, George Washington, Rutgers, Louisiana State, Wisconsin and Northwestern.

Six of the survivors were able to add un-scored-on to their records—Arkansas Tech, Western Kentucky Teachers, Hardin-Simmons of Texas, Southeastern Missouri Teachers of Cape Girardeau, San Diego (Calif.) State and last but not least, Lafayette. Western State boasted an uncrossed goal line with only three points for its opposition.

Records of the undefeated and untied teams, as compiled by the Associated Press:

Team—	Won	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
San Jose (Calif.) State	6	211	26
California	6	135	19
La. State (Nor'east Center)	5	252	12
Marshall (W. Va.)	5	186	6
Dartmouth	5	173	9
Alabama	5	159	7
Detroit	5	158	7
Augustana (S. D.)	5	155	39
Alfred (N. Y.)	5	143	25
Western Reserve	5	125	13
Baylor	5	125	18
New Hampshire	5	121	12
Morehead (Ky.) Teachers	5	118	6
Catawba (N. C.)	5	108	25
Dayton	5	102	21
De Pauw	5	94	6
Kalamazoo (Mich.) Coll.	5	94	13
Arkansas Tech	5	92	0
Case	5	86	14
Western Kentucky Teach.	5	82	0
Fort Hays (Kan.) State	5	80	19
St. Ambrose (Io.)	5	79	6
Warrensburg (Mo.) Teach.	5	77	6
Holy Cross	5	68	12
Vanderbilt	5	60	12
Arkansas State Teachers	4	176	13
Hardin-Simmons	4	119	0
Colorado	4	108	6
Montana	4	87	19
Yale	4	77	14
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Tea.	4	67	0
Eastern Kentucky Teach.	4	61	18
Santa Clara	4	60	7
Gustavus Adolphus	4	56	32
San Diego (Calif.) State	4	55	0
Lafayette	4	54	0
Western State (Colo.)	3	40	3
New York Aggies	3	32	6

Denny Shute Defeats Henry Picard in Final

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (AP)—Denny Shute, United States P. G. A. champion, won a professional invitation match-play golf tournament and a first-prize purse of 1000 pesos (about $320) yesterday by downing Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., 1 up in the 36-hole final.

Taking the lead from the start, Shute held a six-hole advantage at the 18-hole mark. Picard made a gallant comeback down the stretch, picking up five holes before he gave up on the final green. His second prize purse was 500 pesos (about $160).

National Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
New York	4	1	0	71	27
Washington	4	2	0	82	72
Brooklyn	2	4	0	29	97
Pittsburgh	2	5	0	85	85
Philadelphia	1	6	1	58	114
Western Division					
Chicago (Bears)	5	0	0	85	31
Green Bay	4	2	0	139	64
Detroit	4	2	0	107	64
Chicago (Cards)	4	3	1	87	100
Cleveland	1	6	0	47	136

Sunday Results

New York 21, Brooklyn 0.
Green Bay 35, Cleveland 7.
Chicago Cardinals 13, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago Bears 28, Detroit 20.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 7.

Pedens Win Six-Day Race

TORONTO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The pedaling Pedens, Torchy and Doug, of Victoria, B. C., won the Toronto six-day bike race by a narrow margin over Laurent Gadou and Jimmy Walthour, the Franco-American combination. Leading or near the top throughout the grind, the Pedens sprinted to victory in the final sprint session just before the race ended at midnight. The two teams were tied in distance, each covering 2437 miles and six laps, but the Canadians piled up 1443 points to their rivals' 620.

Germany Defeats Norway

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP)—Germany defeated Norway 3 to 0 yesterday in an international soccer match before a crowd of 120,000 jamming the Olympic Stadium. In top form, the German team forced the pace all the way. Center forward Siffling scored all three goals, two in the first half. The Norwegians battled hard in the last half to score, but were balked by the strong German defense.

Red Wings Win 3 to 1

DETROIT, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings opened preliminaries last night of a hockey campaign they hope will lead to a third straight Stanley Cup conquest by defeating the Pittsburgh Hornets, their minor league farm club, 3 to 1. The game was limited to two periods.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

John Cruickshank won Argentine open golf with 290; Tony Manero, U. S. open champion, third with 293.

Three Years Ago

Connie Mack, en route to Japan with touring all-star team, denied Babe Ruth would manage Athletics in 1935.

College Football Scores

Adrian 12, Assumption 0.
Akron 7, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Albion Normal 39, Ricks 0.
Alabama 19, George Washington 0.
Albright 25, Moravian 0.
Alfred 13, Kenyon 6.
Allegheny 3, Grove City 0.
Alma 12, Olivet 0.
Amherst 12, Wesleyan 2.
Appalachian S. T. 31, Elon 0.
Arkansas 13, So. Methodist 0.
Army 47, Washington 7.
Ashland 7, Otterbein 6.
Auburn 21, Georgia Tech 0.
Augustana 12, Northern Central 6.
Ball S. T. 13, Hanover 0.
Baltimore C. C. 12, Southern 6.
Bates 7, Maine 0.
Baylor 12, Texas A. & M. 0.
Beloit 22, Knox 19.
Bluefield 53, Louisburg 0.
Bowdoin 30, Colby 0.
Bradley Tech 19, Omaha 6.
Brooklyn 19, Lowell T. S. 0.
Brown 7, Columbia 6.
Buena Vista 14, Dubuque 0.
Buffalo 13, Kent State 0.
Butler 12, Washington & Jefferson 0.
California 20, So. California 6.
Canisius 0, Xavier (Cin.) 0.
Carleton 14, St. Olaf 6.
Carroll 27, Lawrence 7.
Carson-Newman 7, Milligan 0.
Case 19, John Carroll 0.
Catawba 28, Guilford 0.
Centenary 18, Arizona 13.
Centre 8, Davidson 0.
Central Ok. T. 14, Austin 13.
Central St. 27, Michigan N. 10.
Clarion T. 6, Edinboro T. 0.
Clarkson 13, Ithaca 7.
Columbia C. 7, Parsons 6.
Col. of Pacific 7, Nevada 2.
Colorado 47, Colorado St. 0.
Colorado C. 13, Colorado M. 6.
Conn. State 15, Trinity 0.
Cornell C. 12, Ripon 0.
Cortland T. 38, E. Stroudsburg T. 0.
Culver Stockton 12, Central Mo. 0.
Dartmouth 20, Harvard 2.
Dayton 6, Ohio 0.
Dennison 13, Heidelberg 12.
Denver 13, Utah 7.
De Paul 18, Loyola (N. O.) 7.
DePauw 13, Evansville 0.
Detroit 14, Boston C. 0.
Detroit T. 7, Michigan (B) 0.
Dickinson 18, Delaware 0.
Drake 30, Iowa State 0.
Drexel 12, Juniata 0.
Duke 13, Colgate 0.
Duluth T. 26, Northland C. 0.
Earlham 18, Franklin 13.
Edmond T. 14, Austin 13.
Eureka 0, Burlington 0.
Fayetville St. 19, Voorhees N. 6.
Ferris 21, St. Mary's (Mich.) 7.
Flagstaff T. 7, Tempe T. 6.
Fordham 7, Texas Christian 6.
Fort Hays 13, Pittsburgh T. 6.
F & M. 12, Penn. M. I. 0.
Furman 52, Presbyterian 0.
Gallaudet 19, Wilson T. 6.
Geneva 6, West Minster 6.
Georgetown 0, Pennsylvania 0.
Georgia 19, Mercer 0.
Gettysburg 19, Lehigh 6.
Hamilton 16, Rochester 0.
Hamline 17, St. Mary's 7.
Hartwick 7, New Britain T. 0.
Hillsdale 7, Albion 0.
Hiram 19, Thiel 12.
Hobart 13, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Holy Cross 6, West Maryland 0.
Howard 6, Chattanooga 0.
Illinois C. 13, Illinois Wes. 7.
Illinois S. N. 0, East Ill. T. 0.
Indiana 27, Cincinnati 6.
Indiana T. 7, Slippery Rock 6.
Iowa T. 6, Coe 6.
Iowa Wesleyan 7, Penn 6.
Johns Hopkins 13, Haverford 12.
John Tarleton 48, Howard Payne (B) 20.
Kalamazoo 26, Hope 0.
Kansas 6, Oklahoma 3.
Kansas St. 15, Creighton 7.
Kemper 19, Kansas (J. C.) 0.
Kentucky 19, Manhattan 0.
Kentucky St. 26, Tuskegee 0.
Kirksville T. 6, Missouri Mines 6.
Knoxville 23, Fisk 6.
La Crosse T. 25, Stout Institute 6.
Lafayette 13, N. Y. U. 0.
Lake Forest 13, James Millikin 0.
Lock Haven T. 14, Bloomsburg T. 6.
Louisiana C. 7, West Tenn. 0.
Louisiana Tech 14, Louisiana N. 0.
Louisville 13, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 6.
Marquette T. 9, Michigan Tech 0.
McKendree 52, Oakland City 0.
Manchester 7, Bluffton 0.
Mansfield T. 13, Millersville T. 0.
Maryland 13, Syracuse 0.
Michigan 7, Iowa 6.
Michigan State 21, Marquette 7.
Middlebury 32, Norwich 6.
Milwaukee T. 0, River Falls T. 0.
Minot T. 7, Dickinson T. 0.
Miss. S. T. 58, Alabama T. 0.
Mississippi 46, Ouachita 0.
Mississippi St. 14, Florida 12.
Montclair T. 0, Kutztown T. 0.
Morehead St. 7, Transylvania 6.
Morgan 13, Bluefield T. 0.
Morris Brown 7, Morehouse 0.
Morris Harvey 26, Bethany 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 14, La Salle 6.
Muhlenberg 6, Ursinus 0.
Murray S. T. 43, Miss. C. 0.
Muskingum 27, Wittenberg 13.
Nebraska 7, Missouri 0.
Newport News A. S. 7, Roanoke 0.
New Hampshire 34, Vermont 0.
New River 12, Holbrook 0.
New York Aggies 12, Hofstra 6.
Niagara 19, St. Lawrence 0.
North Carolina 13, Tulane 0.
N. C. State 20, Wake Forest 0.
Northeastern 8, R. I. State 6.
Northern M. T. 9, Michigan Tech 0.
Notre Dame 9, Navy 7.
Occidental 0, Redlands 0.
Ohio Northern 9, Bowling Green 7.
Ohio State 7, Northeastern 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 26, Rollins 13.
Oregon State 14, Oregon 0.
Panzer 18, Wagner 7.
Pittsburgh 21, Wisconsin 0.
Platteville T. 13, Central Wis. T. 13.
Pomona 27, La Verne 7.
Portland 13, Brigham Young 10.
Princeton 6, Rutgers 0.
Providence 9, Springfield 6.
Randolph-Macon 18, Emory and Henry 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 6, Union 6.
Rice 14, Texas 7.
San Francisco 7, Gonzaga 0.
Santa Clara 7, Loyola (L. A.) 6.
Schreiner 13, Texas A. and I. 12.
S. D. State 20, New Mexico 0.
S. J. State 48, California Tech 6.
Shepherd 0, Fairmont 0.
Stanford 13, Washington 7.
St. Ambrose 7, Rockhurst 6.
St. Benedict's 26, Hastings 0.
St. Bonaventure 7, St. Thomas (Pa.) 6.
St. Cloud T. 18, Minona T. 0.
St. John's 7, Hampden-Sydney 0.
St. John's 26, Concordia 7.
St. Joseph's 7, Lebanon Valley 0.
St. Louis 7, Catholic 2.
St. Thomas 7, Macalester 6.
St. Viator 13, Western S. T. 7.
So. Dakota 16, Morningside 0.
Superior 24, Eau Claire 0.
Swarthmore 13, Oberlin 13.
Tarkio 6, Chillicothe B. C. 0.
Tennessee 32, Sewanee 0.
Texas Tech 27, New Mexico 0.
Toledo 13, Miami 7.
Tougaloo 63, Okolona 7.
Trenton T. 6, Arnold 6.
Tulsa 27, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Utah State 34, Wyoming 7.
Valparaiso 13, Indiana St. 0.
Vanderbilt 7, Louisiana St. 6.
Villanova 21, Bucknell 0.
Virginia M. I. 26, Virginia 7.
Virginia P. I. 19, Wash. & Lee 7.
Va. Union 18, St. Paul 0.
Wabash 25, Rose P. I. 0.
Wahpeton 12, Jamestown C. 12.
Washington C. 27, Susquehanna 0.
Washington St. 3, U. C. L. A. 0.
Weatherford T. 12, Tahlequah T. 0.
West Carolina T. 7, East Carolina T.
Western Reserve 7, Boston 0.
Western State 7, Greeley St. 0.
West Virginia 13, Waynesburg 0.
Wheaton 7, Elmhurst 6.
Whitewater T. 27, Oshkosh T. 0.
Williamette 13, Whittier 6.
William & Mary 38, America 0.
Winnipeg B. B. 10, North Dakota 8.
W. Liberty T. 13, Calif. T. 0.
Wofford 13, Newberry 6.
Wooster 7, Mt. Union 0.
Worcester P. I. 14, Mass. State 0.
Yale 9, Cornell 0.

Ninth Game Adjourned

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Oct. 25 (AP)—The ninth game of the match for the world's chess championship between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France and Dr. Max Euwe of The Netherlands adjourned last night after 41 moves. Piece strength was even, but Dr. Alekhine had a slight advantage in position. The present standing is Alekhine, 5; Euwe, 3. The match consists of 30 games.

M. I. T. Sailors Win

Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday won the annual quardangular college sailing races on the Charles River, with 102 points. Other scores: Brown 83 points; Harvard 61; Dartmouth 58.

Hungarian Team Wins

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Ferencvaros team of Hungary, defeated Lazio of Italy 5 to 4 Saturday to win the European soccer cup.

And Talking of... Motor-Racing

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bravo! Birabongse

LONDON—A short, slender, steel-wristed Siamese Prince, looking rather like a zestful little boy as he skidded violently past the winning post in his bright blue "E. R. A." machine, won the first international road race for automobiles ever held in London. Since that description of the contest may conjure up in thought either a scene of terror or a suspension of traffic, not to mention, in either case, a flagrant infringement of the laws of England, I hasten to add that the road in question is quite a private one, constructed only this year in the tree-shaded grounds of what used to be the Crystal Palace. It is devoted solely to motorcar, motorcycle and pedalcycle racing, to cite those activities in order of crowd-pulling merit.

Competition on this new circuit ended for 1937 with a race for the Imperial Trophy. And it ended on a very fine note. Or, rather, on a chord of very fine notes, as the contenders in the final roared their way, wheel to wheel, along the serpentining route, firm hands hard-tested at the many acute bends, exhausts throbbing to a fierce crescendo along the few and short straight runs.

At the start of the last of the 15 laps in this 30-mile race, Arthur Dobson was driving only a yard or so behind B. Bira, and the question that raised the spectators on the tip-toe of excitement was, could the Englishman get by? The odds, I may say, being decidedly against such a last-minute development on such a track and with such a skilled racer as B. Bira in the leading position.

Close as Possible

B. Bira, you must know, is just another way of spelling Prince Birabongse, of Siam. Which is just another way of spelling speed with a capital S. The Prince, a young man of ample means, does his car-racing as a hobby. He does it so very successfully, too, that he is an acknowledged match for anyone in the game, "professional" or "amateur." He was certainly a match for the very experienced Mr. Dobson in the Imperial Trophy final, about as close a race as you could possibly imagine. At the end of the 30 miles, there was half the length of a car between the first two machines, the Prince managing to hold with grim tenacity to the advantage of being sent off ahead of his rival at the start. The men gripped (and how they gripped!) the steering wheels of exactly similar cars (supercharged "E. R. A." autos, cubic capacity—1488, bore—57.5, stroke—95.2) and the difference in speed between them worked out at .01 miles per hour.

Champion of the Year

Bira's spectacular success, added to previous brilliant exploits this year, earned for him, in addition to the Imperial Trophy, the Gold Star, awarded annually to "the" racedriver of the year. His speed constitutes a record for the Crystal Palace track. A fact which speaks rather eloquently for the amount of cornering that has to be done on this course. There is so much twisting around and such a limited amount of "straight" that it is extremely hard for a driver to pass the man in front of him unless the said man has some sort of misadventure. As C. L. Goodacre had in the Imperial Trophy final, while leading the field in his little "Austin 7."

Conscious of the two "E. R. A." cars pressing so closely upon him, Goodacre negotiated Fisherman's Bend too fast and found himself hooked. He spun completely round, dissipated the handsome lead that he had built up upon the 15-second start allotted to him on the handicap, and found himself back in third place. He did not give up, however. On the contrary, he went after the Prince and Dobson in the most gallant fashion and received a tremendous ovation as he drove in, third, with an average speed of 55.04 m. p. h.

Breathless Hush

The terrific finish between Bira and Dobson was accompanied by hardly any cheering. For the very good reason that the spectators' breath was taken away completely by a dramatic episode on the last bend. Bira had been taking corners in dare-devil style all along, and yet each time his brilliant adversary managed to come right up to his tail, only to drop back as the cars entered the next straight and the leader's quicker acceleration took him away.

On the last curve, giving almost immediately onto the finishing line, Dobson made a positively stupendous attempt to go by. Bira, in response, cornered so fast that he went into a skid that put him broadside on, with the Englishman almost on top of him. Anything might have happened. What did happen was that Bira swung his mount straight just in the nick of time, averted a smash in close proximity to a concrete wall, and won by three-tenths of a second.

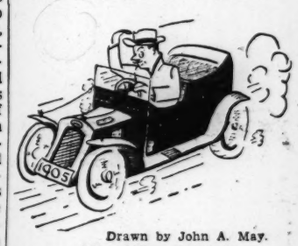
The "E. R. A." type of car, driven by Prince Birabongse and Dobson, was evolved in 1933 as a challenge to foreign makes. Just how stern a challenge it is, we saw in this race, which attracted the entry of, among other celebrities, three Italian speed-kings—Count C. Trossi, Count G. Lurani, and L. Villorisi, all piloting Maserati machines. They were never in the picture.

Still Running

During the interval between the two heats (of 20 miles each) and the 30-mile final, the spectators enjoyed what might be termed a commentary—in fact a running commentary (in fact a still-running commentary)—on motorcar evolution in the past 34 years. It was provided for them by the Honorable Peter Mitchell-Thomson, who drove around the course in a 1903 model Mercedes, and Dick Seaman, an English star on the crack "official" German team, who gave an exhibition run in a 1937 Grand Prix Mercedes-Benz. The former had some difficulty in working his gallant chariot up above 60 m. p. h., while the latter had some difficulty, I should think, in keeping his wheeled bullet throttled down to a mere 120 m. p. h. on the straight.

And so we come to the end of the tale of road-racing for motorcars in London this year. It is the tale of an interesting inaugural season, an enterprising experiment in metropolitan sports promotion. And the finale provided,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. May.

"A rattling finish."

Memphis Signs Southworth

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Billy Southworth, who engineered the Memphis Chicks' drive from the Southern Association cellar in 1936 to second place this year, has signed to manage the club in 1938. The one-time St.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Polly-Yellow-Stockings' Trick

It was Miss Brown's own special business to collect the eggs.

The Browns kept six hens—Dora, Susan, Polly-Yellow-Stockings, Sophia, Esther, and Queechy. They lived in a little wooden house of their own, with three nest-boxes at each end, and a white china egg in each box so that they would think the nest-boxes were the very best places to lay in.

Mostly the hens did think so, and Miss Brown would crawl out of the hen house with an egg in each hand and one in each pocket of her shorts, closely followed by Bunch, stepping carefully, with an egg in his gentle mouth.

But Polly-Yellow-Stockings was a most contrary hen. She never did just what the other hens wanted to do. If they decided it was a good day for scratching in the field, Polly-Yellow-Stockings would go and give herself a dust-bath all alone under the elder bushes. If the others followed her and started dust-baths on their own, Polly-Yellow-Stockings would ruffle up her feathers indignantly and go hunting for bits of corn in the big barn.

So perhaps it wasn't very surprising that she hardly ever used the nest-boxes in the hen house, preferring to lay her large, biscuity-brown eggs in all sorts of odd places such as the front seat of the car, or the chaff heap behind the barn door.

A Persistent Hen

Miss Brown usually found them without much trouble as Polly-Yellow-Stockings was very proud of the color and size of her eggs and would stand up and call out: "Cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc O *lay* cuc!" just as soon as she had laid the egg.

And then Mrs. Brown would hear and call to Miss Brown, "Betty! Polly-Yellow-Stockings has laid an egg!"

And then Miss Brown would stop whatever she was doing and go and find the egg on the front seat of the car, or behind the barn door, and Polly-Yellow-Stockings would walk off proudly conscious that she had done her duty for that day.

But when vacation ended, Miss Brown wasn't always home when Polly-Yellow-Stockings called out: "Cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc O *lay* cuc!" and Mrs. Brown had not always time to go and see where the sound came from. So sometimes Polly-Yellow-Stockings' egg lay where it was for quite a long time before Miss Brown found it.

This gave Polly-Yellow-Stockings the idea that if only she could find a very safe and secret place her eggs might not be found at all, and then she would be able to lay enough eggs to sit on for three weeks, and could hatch out lots of little fluffy chickens, like Biddy Bundle's at the farm below the Browns.

So every day Polly-Yellow-Stockings found a new place to hide her eggs. One day she tried a heap of soil behind the garden roller in the potting shed, but Mr. Brown saw her coming out of the shed, and he told Miss Brown when she got home from school, and Miss Brown got the egg.

Miss Brown Stays at Home

Then Polly-Yellow-Stockings found an old perambulator on the rubbish-heap and laid two eggs there before Miss Brown discovered them. And Polly-Yellow-Stockings went on finding new places, and Miss Brown went on finding the eggs until, at last, four whole days went by and no one knew where Polly-Yellow-Stockings laid her eggs.

But on Saturday Miss Brown did not go to school, and she spent the whole morning in the yard watching Polly-Yellow-Stockings. Polly-Yellow-Stockings was most annoyed. She ruffled up her feathers and said, "Squaaawk!"

But she would not go off to her nest while Miss Brown was watching. She scratched about in the yard with one eye on Miss Brown, and Miss Brown played paper-dolls with one eye on Polly-Yellow-Stockings. Polly-Yellow-Stockings grew furious; it was getting past her usual laying-time and she didn't want Miss Brown to follow her and find her nest. She wanted to lay a few more eggs and then sit on them until they hatched out into fluffy chickens. She scratched wildly and made rude noises at Miss Brown.

But when lunch-time came Miss Brown couldn't watch the yard, and by the time lunch was over Polly-Yellow-Stockings was nowhere to be seen. Miss Brown searched everywhere she could think of, and then she had an idea. She called Bunch from where he was lying on the grass with Shah, the black kitten, between his paws. Bunch came willingly, wagging his tail and smiling all over his face. Shah stayed where she was. She knew Bunch would come back to her when he had finished with Miss Brown.

Miss Brown showed Bunch an egg and said: "Fetch, Bunch, fetch!"

Bunch Does His Bit

Bunch wagged his tail harder. He knew what "fetch" meant. Didn't he fetch the paper from the station every day, now that Ted Gay had got a job? He smelled the egg and started hunting round the farm. He sniffed in the orchard, he squeezed under the hen house, he looked in the coal-shed, he even scratched under the bee hives. Miss Brown followed him everywhere telling him he was a good, clever dog, and showing him the egg every now and then. But I don't believe they would have found Polly-Yellow-Stockings' nest if she had not been a bit too proud of herself and let out a tremendous "Cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc O *lay* cuc!" just as Bunch and Miss Brown were passing the stable door.

They ran into the stable and there, in the empty manger next to Captain, the horse's stall, was Polly-Yellow-Stockings' nest!

In the nest were five biscuity-brown eggs. Miss Brown took four, one in each pocket of her shorts and one in each hand, and Bunch took the fifth in his mouth, and they went in triumph to show Mrs. Brown. Behind them came Polly-Yellow-Stockings.

Mrs. Brown was making cookies, and when she saw the eggs she said, "Oh, so you have found Polly-Yellow-Stockings' nest, have you? We will use the eggs to make an Angel cake."

Miss Brown took the fifth egg from Bunch and put it on the table with the rest. By her side stood Polly-Yellow-Stockings, cocking an anxious eye at Miss Brown.

Mrs. Brown looked at Polly-Yellow-Stockings and then at Miss Brown and then at Polly-Yellow-Stockings again.

"Betty," she said, "how would you like to have a brood of chickens of your very own to look after? I believe Polly-Yellow-Stockings would be glad to hatch out some eggs."

Miss Brown nodded her head hard. She went to her mother and gave her a big hug. There was no need to explain to Polly-Yellow-Stockings, you could tell from the look in her eye how delighted she was.

A Toad's Shelter

All of a sudden
the rain came down,
pat, pitter patter pat pat . . .
A hop-toad scampered
a shelter to find
and under a toad-stool umbrella
sat.
Then all of a sudden
the sun came out
with a bright, beaming, warm,
sunny smile . . .
The umbrella turned into
a nice parasol
so the toad stayed beneath it
awhile.

JANNIS PARKER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japanese Children of Earlier Days Playing a Game of Ball—From a Color Print by Elizabeth Keith

The Wild Flowers' Welcome

"My dear, they're nothing but a lot of weeds!" said the scarlet poppy as she smoothed her silken skirts and turned a bright face up to the tall lemon lily, who bent gracefully to hear the latest gossip.

A fat bumblebee hummed throatily to the Canterbury Bells, "I understand, on very good authority, that the mistress has told the gardener she intends to devote—devote, mind you, a special corner of the garden to those wild flowers—umph!" and the fat fellow flew to the next blossom to spread the news.

White Rose listened sadly. Since she had become queen of the flowers, nothing had disturbed the peace and happiness of her beautiful kingdom. Now it was overrun with gossip, whispered from bud to flower. It made little White Rose think deeply. There must be a way to bring back the love and contentment among her people, she thought.

Early next day, when the cobwebs were still shining with crystal beads of dew, White Rose called a meeting, "—and please, dear elf, I wish the wild plants in the farthest corner to attend as well as our own flowers," she whispered sweetly to her messenger.

The trumpet vine blew for order when everyone had assembled. White Rose smiled and nodded to each as she commenced to speak.

"Dear Flowers—Perhaps you have noticed our new neighbors that the mistress has brought into the garden. Did you know that many are closely related to us? Distant cousins I am sure."

"Once upon a time we all lived in the fields and woods together, but some were brought into the gardens of the grown people and have changed because of the tender care they have received. I wish each one of you would look carefully at the new little people and ask the one most like yourself to be your guest."

When Queen White Rose finished speaking, lovely Columbine stood forth immediately, her dainty spiked flower head held high. "I think the Meadowrue would like to share my corner," she said. "Her blossom is not so colorful as mine but her lovely ferny leaves are beautiful."

The Meadowrue smiled sweetly and nodded in acceptance of this gracious invitation.

Then each plant chose a friend or relative from among the newcomers. The wild bluebell looked charming beside its tall white English cousin. The daisies were tiny copies of the giant Shastas. The tiger lilies made a striking contrast with the lemon-and-white lilies near the fence. The peonies invited Jack-in-the-pulpit to rest in the shade of their deep green leaves. Even the sweet flag fitted in gracefully with the purple and gold iris along the driveway.

Only one little plant remained, blue eyed and pink budded, almost hidden beneath the grass by the garden gate.

A ruby-cupped tulip spoke. "Dear queen, none are like us, yet we want to share our place in the border. May the tiny blue flowers who are left grow beside us?"

"Yes, indeed, and I shall name them," said White Rose. "Little blue ones, you shall be called Forget-me-not, that we may never forget to be kind to one another—always."

The sun set that evening on a beautiful peaceful garden, aglow with color and singing with happiness.

Chimes at Bed Time

Hear how the chime
Marks off the time,
Now day is done,
Night has begun;
Four little notes
Sing the whole tune,
Hear how it floats
Into the room,
Each quarter hour,
From the bell tower.

Then all alone,
On one mellow tone,
As if a voice spoke
In each slow stroke,
Calling to beds
All nodding heads.
At dreamland's door,
No time to wait—
One—two—three—four—
Five—six—seven—eight.

ANNIE E. MOORE

By a Staff Artist

Freddie Frog Takes a Nap

Freddie Frog was the smallest member of the family and was made a great fuss of by all his brothers and sisters. His father said it was time he went to school, but his mother said, let him play about a little longer, there is plenty of time.

So, when all the other little frogs were learning their lessons, Freddie Frog hopped and skipped about on the soft mud of the large pond near the Froggery, and didn't even know the Frogs' A, B, C.

But one sunny afternoon, when everything around him seemed to be fast asleep, Freddie Frog, who had been playing Hopscotch all the morning, grew sleepy, too, and it was only when a soft, wet, warm hand grabbed him and held him tightly that he woke up. It was too late then to hide under a dock leaf, for the next moment he was struggling to get out of a deep jam jar with a piece of string tied round the rim, which was held by a little boy.

In a Jam Jar

"Let me out," hissed Freddie Frog, "let me out, I say!" But the little boy pretended he didn't understand.

Freddie Frog had forgotten he had once been a Tadpole and had lived in water, and he began to feel very frightened. He stood on his hind legs to get a little air, and two large tears welled up in his eyes and trickled down his face.

It was Freddie Frog's eldest sister, Flossie, who first began to wonder where he was.

"Has anyone seen Freddie?" she croaked, opening her eyes very wide. But no one had.

They searched for him in the long grasses and wriggled in and out of the soft mud, calling, Freddie! Freddie! Even Father Frog joined in and swam across the pond to a water lily to see if he were there. And then Mother Frog came leaping along the bank faster than she had ever leaped before.

"He's in a jam jar!" she croaked. "I heard his little voice when I was near the path just now. A boy has got him and is carrying him away."

At this sad news everyone was silent, and shed big tears which fell into the pond, all except Father Frog who croaked very loudly, "He should have been at school."

A Lucky Leap

Meanwhile the little boy who was carrying Freddie Frog away in the jam jar had nearly reached the end of the pond where a tall beech tree grew. It was necessary to walk very carefully just there because of the long, bare roots that spread themselves across the path. But the little boy was in such a hurry to get home with Freddie Frog that he quite forgot to be careful and, catching his toe in one of the roots, he jerked the jam jar so much that Freddie Frog, to his great surprise and delight, found himself leaping back into the pond.

How lovely it was to be free! "Hip, hip, hurrah!" he croaked, or something very like it.

It did not take long to reach the Froggery, and with a joyful spring Freddie Frog leaped straight into the midst of his anxious family.

You should have heard the croaking that went on when they found that their own little Freddie had come back safe and sound, and so happy were they that they all played Leap Frog until the sun went down—even Father Frog joined in, and quite forgot to say it was time Freddie went to school.

But after that it was decided that Freddie should have lessons with his brothers and sisters, and not only learn his A, B, C, but how to keep awake on sunny afternoons.

The Farm by the Lake

On the side of a hill overlooking a lake, is a very nice farm-house. The people who live in it call it Chimney Farm because it has five nice red chimneys. Everything is welcome at Chimney Farm—from Jimmie Chipmunk to the chimney swifts who build their nests half way down the chimneys.

Inside the house everything is cozy and homelike and such a fine little organ stands in the hall near the stairway. After the children have gone up to their beds, the master of the house plays some music for them. The organ is a very old one but the music is so sweet and mellow everyone enjoys it.

Then there are the two kitchens that would delight anybody. One has a large fireplace that gives out a cheery glow. The smaller one gives out such good odors you long to linger there. The shiny pots and pans hang in a row behind the stove and the oil lamp casts a bright light on the stove, as the cook puts another log on the fire, to keep the old kitchen kettle singing a song of contentment. And the rattling old pump says, "Remember I have a share in this kitchen, too, when I feel like working!"

When It's Time to Read

Book Reviews

A friendship between a lobster, a badger and a bear leads to a great deal of entertainment in "The Curious Lobster," by Richard W. Hatch.

Mr. Lobster, having lived at the bottom of the ocean for 68 years, decided that he should find out something about the land.

Mr. Lobster had been very much impressed with the sculpin's energy when he heard that the sculpin went up the river and down it every day. But the sculpin explained that it took very little effort for he let the tides work for him. He went up the river when the tide went in and came down the river when the tide went out.

After that Mr. Lobster made regular trips up and down the river with the tide and met Mr. Badger and, later, Mr. Bear. This is a story with lots of imagination and feeling for deep sea life.

* * *

Three of the new books that take us into foreign countries give good pictures of jungle life among the Indians on the banks of the Araguaya River, in South America; of the wild creatures that live on the African veld; and of the Egyptians who dwelt along the Nile River many thousand years ago.

These books are "Red Jungle Boy," by Elizabeth K. Steen; "Punda, the Tiger Horse," by Walter J. Wilwerding, and "Once Upon a Time in Egypt," by Frances Kent Gere. There is a good deal about hunting in each of these books because they all give accurate pictures of what went on among the people and animals they describe.

Dohobare, the "Red Jungle Boy," loved to watch his father and the other men at their work. Being a sturdy, alert little fellow, he longed to be allowed to share their tasks and pleasures.

Most exciting of all was the day that he went deep into the jungle looking for honey and, having forgotten to mark his trail, found as night approached, that he was lost in the dense thickness of trees and vines.

There is a full-page illustration in colors for every page of text, showing these strange jungle creatures and scenes. The pictures are woodcuts, in a flat, decorative style, with somewhat the quality of mosaics.

"Punda" was a baby zebra who roamed with his mother on the vast plains west of Kilimanjaro Mountain, in East Africa. There the zebra is called "Punda Milia," or striped donkey. It was the ancients who called him a tiger-horse, because he was a wild horse and was striped like a tiger.

The story tells of the years in Punda's life from the time he was a day-old foal until he was a proud stallion. At night, Punda heard lions roar near by. He saw troops of baboons playing on the banks of the water-hole and watched giraffes whose front legs were so long that, despite their long necks, they must spread their legs wide to get their heads near the water. The book is illustrated with many fine pictures.

The daily experiences of Merib and Henutsen, children of an Egyptian prince of the Fourth Dynasty, form the tale of "Once Upon a Time in Egypt." Merib paddled their new reed canoe on the lotus pond while Henutsen knelt in the bow and plucked the blossoms. Their canoe was made of bundles of reeds tied closely together with papyrus rope; it had been built by special boat-builders of the king.

Merib went to the markets in Memphis with his father, and both children traveled with their family down the Nile to visit the king, their father's cousin. How important they felt when they were carried along the streets to the palace in a palanquin of their own! The unusual and attractive illustrations, in colors and in black and white, are based on Egyptian sculpture.

* * *

Hardly had Mavis and Francis, with the younger children Kathleen and Bernard, reached Beachfield-on-Sea in Sussex, England, to spend their summer vacation, than they found themselves committed to rescue a mermaid who had been captured and put on show in a circus.

A desperate task it seemed, but what could one do after the mermaid in the ocean had caught Francis's foot the very first time they went in wading, and both he and Mavis had heard her say distinctly, in the sweetest voice in the world, "Save her?"

Kathleen and Bernard were for dishing up the whole thing, especially when the mermaid in captivity insisted that they must come for her in "the dead of night." But then Kathleen and Bernard hadn't heard the voice of the mermaid on the beach. Anyway, it was Bernard's idea to use the wheelbarrow, so he did help after all.

Rescuing a mermaid is a ticklish task, especially when the mermaid turns out to be disagreeable, as you will agree when you read "Wet Magic," by E. Nesbit. But afterwards the mermaid turned the tables on the children and summoned them, and the Spangled Child in the circus, to visit her in the watery deeps.

This is one of those fascinating E. Nesbit books which make magic seem so plausible and natural, and the fifth of that author's works to appear in a new American edition.

* * *

"The Nightingale House," by Elizabeth Palmer, is a pleasant story of a doll's house that first belonged to a little Swedish girl in an early settlement in Minnesota and later had many strange adventures.

* * *

Children of the picture book ages have several treats in store for them among the new books this season. We have space to mention only a few this month, but we are sure you will enjoy them all.

"The Traveling Coat," by Frances Eliot, is a delightful tale of a little coat made long ago in Hungary for the boy Istvan. After Istvan outgrew the coat, it was put into an old trunk and stayed there for a long time until Herr Hanne saw the trunk in a market shop and bought it to take home for a present. Then the little coat was discovered and went on many travels and was worn by children of many countries until it came to a small girl on a farm in the United States.

* * *

"Choo-Choo," by Virginia Lee Burton, is the story of a little engine who ran away. Choo-Choo had an engineer named Jim, who took good care of her, and a fireman named Oley, who fed her with coal and water. But one day Choo-Choo decided that she was tired of pulling all those heavy coaches, so off she went by herself.

What a chase she gave them all, for they ran until they could run no more. It was easy to see the way she had gone, for all the cows, horses and chickens pointed with their tails or heads and the people at the crossings shouted. But how the chase ended, we will not divulge. This is one of those big, thin books that reaches up to your forehead when you rest the bottom edge of it on your lap. The pictures are big too, running from one page over to the other, to show the long, long way Choo-Choo traveled all by herself.

* * *

The next time Mother asks you what you saw on your way home from school, you will find yourself thinking of Marco who lived on Mulberry Street. Marco's story is told in a picture book, with gay illustrations in colors that look a little bit like circus advertisements. It is called "And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street," by Dr. Seuss.

Whenever Marco left home to walk to school, his father always said to him "Marco, keep your eyelids up and see what you can see." So Marco looked and looked and thought and thought.

All the long way to school
And all the way back,
I've looked and I've looked
And I've kept careful track,
But all that I've noticed
Except my own feet,
Was a horse and a wagon
On Mulberry Street.

How that horse became a zebra, then a reindeer, then an elephant, and how the cart turned into a band wagon with a retinue of police to guide it through the traffic on Mulberry Street, only the book can properly explain.

E. C.

The Curious Lobster, by Richard W Hatch. Illustrated by Marion Freeman Wakeman. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Red Jungle Boy, by Elizabeth K. Steen. Illustrated with woodcuts in colors by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Punda, the Tiger Horse, by Walter J. Wilwerding. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Once Upon a Time in Egypt, by Frances Kent Gere. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $2.

Wet Magic, by E. Nesbit. Illustrated by H. R. Millar. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.

The Nightingale House, by Elizabeth Palmer. Illustrated by Marjorie Peters. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

The Traveling Coat, by Frances Eliot. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $1.50.

Choo-Choo, by Virginia Lee Burton. Illustrated by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street, by Dr. Seuss. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: The Vanguard Press. $1.

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Listen for the Tune Of the Season

SHE did not know when she had begun this custom of hers of harkening to the tune the weather sang, day in, and day out, round about her home in this remote cove of the Cumberlands where season was linked to season, like the circling ring of a country dance.

So Aunt Phronnie thought, and there was no near neighbor to dispute her feeling in the matter, nor to remember that she had not always been one to follow a tune another raised. Indeed, no. Long ago in her greening time she it was who had chosen the air and raised the song, leading the roomful of kinfolk in ballad after ballad. Knowing she had had her turn, she rested content now to let the weather choose the tune.

♪ ♪ ♪

SHE HAD LEARNED to count one of her pure delights the singing beat of springtime sudden rain. When thunder rang through the cleft of Far Hollow and lightning blinded her eyes, she cried. "'Tis a running set, with all the angels a-stomping. Hark the Almighty scrapin' his fiddle. He slashed it fine!" And when the storm had fled beyond Big Black, the marvel of light shafting down the cove brought a sense of wonder to her tranquil spirit. Then came the fluting of redbirds in the thicket while the sun ball dropped and the afterlight gentled. Then swallows began to weave their flight, and soon the chorus of frog-song filled her ears. How sweet-smelling the earth is, thought the old woman, all a-wetted o'er with immeasurable rain.

She favored the small wood pretties, the mossy-like things that grew beside the spring where cress and mint came to leaf each year, afore she had a chance to think on it. And the surprise, too—in the sandy stretch yonder —of treading on pennyroyal, unknowin' till the scent warns ye, then a-turning back to gather a handful of the pungent stems. Oh, there was no end to the song the early season chimed in Aunt Phronnie's listening ear!

♪ ♪ ♪

SUMMER WAS FULL-LEAF time, with whirr of wings in the tassels of corn. She liked to see the openings among boughs of oak and poplar, holes for the birds to fly through, she said to herself. Her cosset lamb, a pleasure piece all the spring, was running now with the flock on the hillside. When Aunt Phronnie came through the lower meadow there were musher-rooms sprung over night where the cows had lain. She often watched the clouds of summer climb the north and vanish like sheep over the stile of the high ridge beyond her clearing.

♪ ♪ ♪

EVEN AS SHE rested in autumn, having gathered her crop, the weather began to call another tune. The earth was fulfilled, and complacence murmured through the seeded stalks on her patch o' pretties—the flower blooms in her garden. Along the path, fox grapes swung from tree to tree fragrant clusters of ripening fruit; beyond the clearing, heads of sumac lighted the copse, and on the hillside broom straw grew all feathery and saffron-rose in the sun. There was no sound save a woodpecker drumming an old maple. Or a chickadee calling his own name. And now the clouds were like flocks of birds with great wings spread wide, beating and throbbing there in the clear air.

She contemplated the life of the forest: leaves falling to earth seemed ripe to her, as were acorns and hick'ry nuts the ground squirrel gathered and stored against the cold; shed leaves enriched the soil of the copse and made more abundant "sarvis-bloom" and "joy o' the mountain" that she sought with such eagerness, come the first warm spell in March. She liked the small eddies of hemlock needles lying on rock ledges, soft as rain water to the touch of her palm. All summer the gray ledges were moss-veined in green; now in October they were splashed with crimson leaves of swamp maple.

After soon daydown, in the long dark, the trees atop the ridge began to hum a song of snow. Listening to the tune Aunt Phronnie altered her tasks, more and more shifting her work from out-of-doors to within, where her fire made all bright. The flaming logs told her of wind among boughs, of bees gathering honey from blossoming poplar, of surge and patter of rain. Oh, many a summer tune awoke with the voice of the echoing, blazing hearth.

♪ ♪ ♪

YET STILL AT mid-day the heavens were mild and spacious now that the trees along the encircling ridge were bare of foliage. The old woman liked to see clear light between lofty trunks all along their sky-meeting, where in full-leaf time billows of green raised their crowns to the clouds.

Once more Aunt Phronnie went forth beyond the high trail and down the farther coves seeking the seeded herbs. Close by her fire she sorted the precious seeds, welcoming the blazing hearth. Seated there, holding the treasures in her brown hand, she was rather like a seed herself. Vitally individual as a kernel of mustard or angelica.

And when at last the north wind called the snow, and winter's song swept down the coves of Lone Wolf Fork, the old woman harkened with contentment. She had long hummed a secret air of courage that brought to her mind repose and peace.

So it was she stepped with quiet breath to the tune of the circling year, knowing in due season, above the ice-bordered meadow, the signal voice of the kingfisher would proclaim the beginning of winter's end.

Yes, the weather called the tune and Aunt Phronnie relished her habit of listening to the song.

F. R.

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COCK: *A Sculpture in Iron by Pablo Gargallo*

PABLO GARGALLO was a contemporary Spanish artist who worked for the most part in metal. His sculpture in his formative years before the war was influenced by the tendencies of Cubism. Sculpture benefited especially by the theory of the Cubists, because they were concerned with plastic, or three-dimensional, design. While sculptors had attempted to model their subjects fully and in detail, Cubism taught them to be selective and to regard not only the stone or metal surface but the surrounding voids as well, so that space influenced the pattern as much as manipulated material.

When one looks more closely at this animated bird, one realizes that in substance little is there, that the illusion is cleverly suggested. Made of metal, the material has been hammered into a sprightly pattern. Not often is forged iron used as a material by a sculptor. Among other means of liberation, modern sculpture has encouraged the use of a variety of materials, each handled in terms of its own inherent qualities.

Exchange

THE fish that in this silver pool,
Speckled and lithe and beautiful,

Are hemmed within a changing wall—
Three sides of air, one waterfall—

Live sleepily with vast content
Inside a world impermanent.

And we who stand here gazing down
Inhabit a substantial town

Of stone and steel, securely wrought
By mobile hands and cunning thought;

But in this hour the sun has grown
In fancy would exchange our own

To dwell embodied in a dream
Of silver pool and crystal stream.

JOHN RITCHEY

Hiding One's Talents in the Earth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOD is not separate from the wisdom He bestows. The talents He gives we must improve," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 6). All are more or less familiar with Christ Jesus' parable of the talents which a man divided among those of his household, for their individual management. Two of them used these talents wisely, and, when asked for a reckoning, reported that the amount entrusted to them had been doubled. The third one was apparently devoid of any sense of responsibility in the matter, called his master a hard man, who was reaping where he had not sown, and said (Matthew 25:25), "I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth."

The explanation of this parable and its application to human affairs is obvious and simple. We are all in possession of God-given talents. Do we bury them in the earth, or, in other words, make use of our divinely bestowed abilities only sparingly, or perhaps for unworthy purposes?

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes it consistently clear in her writings that it is obligatory upon mankind to improve the spiritual talents which God gives, to develop them, to use them in His honor and to His glory, and in accordance with divinely bestowed wisdom.

Someone may argue: "But I have no special talent, and very little to live on. My life is strangely barren, and void of ability to do or to give." The truth is that, since God's gifts to His spiritual creation are impartially distributed to all, no one is excluded from receiving his share, nor relieved of the obligation to use these blessings rightly. And those who unhappily consider themselves less favored, need only take stock of the situation as it really exists. In this connection the study of the Christian Science textbook is of inestimable assistance, inasmuch as it reveals, on a Scriptural basis, God's goodness, love, and justice toward all His children.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 195) Mrs. Eddy writes, "To do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings." Are we concerned only with ourselves and our personal comforts? Then we cannot be content. Materiality and selfish interests do not satisfy, since the true man reflects God, and is spiritual. Does our love for God and mankind seem shallow and indifferent? Or, do we believe love to be personal adoration and pray that this may come to us by divine bestowal? Such a prayer indicates a misunderstanding of God and of love.

Does one perhaps use his talents in an unworthy cause, hoping to find contentment in an easy way to make a living, taking possibly by cleverness, or force, that which is not rightfully his? All these uses of one's talents are reprehensible, and positively irreconcilable with a Christian life.

Does anyone seek healing of ill-health through Christian Science for the sole purpose of getting all possible material and selfish pleasure out of life? This, too, constitutes burying one's talent in the earth. Pure motives and deeds alone are worthy of the divine blessing. These are requisite for quick, satisfying, and lasting results in the practice of Christian Science, for divine healing is based upon the truth about God and man. Truth frees humanity from bondage to wrong beliefs, and brings into evidence the liberty of the children of God. "Brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh," is the Apostle Paul's warning to the Galatians.

In order to establish one's faithfulness in the use of God's rich gifts according to His intent, it is well to test one's progress in daily living. The demands of Life, Truth, and Love are unyielding. Consecration to God, good, alone satisfies the human heart. Unselfed love, expressed in compassionate helpfulness, wins the divine blessing which releases one from the discontent of personal shortcomings.

Mrs. Eddy closes one of her treatises with the following thought-provoking statement, and searching questions (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 238): "The good done, and the love that foresees more to do, stimulate philanthropy and are an ever-present reward. Let one's life answer well these questions, and it already hath a benediction: Have you renounced self? Are you faithful? Do you love?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

דאָם בעהאלטען איינעם׳ס מאלאנטען אין דער ערד

(איבערזיצעט פאר דעם „קריסטשטן סיינעם מאניטאר")

„גאָט איז נים אָפגעשיידט פון דער חכמה וואָס ער שיינקט. די מאלאנטען וואָס ער נים אונז מוזען מיר פערבעסערן," שרויבם מערי בייקער עדדי אין דעם קריסטשטן סויינס מעקסם-בוך. „וויסעשאפט און געזונם מוח א שלוסעל צו די היולוגע שריפטען" (ז. 6). "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

אלע זיינען מעהרער באקאנט מים דעם משל פון קריסטוס אדער וועלכער באקאנט מים דעם משל פון קריסטוס יעזום פון די מאלאנטען (צענטער זילבער) וועלכע א מאן האָט צוטיילט צוויישען זייני קנעכט פון זיין הויז, בדי זיי זאלען זיי בעזונדערן נאך זייער פערשטאנד. צוויי פון דיזע קנעכט האָבען בענוצט זייערע מאלאנטען מים קלוגשאפט און ווען דער האר האָם זיך מים זיי בערעכענט, האָבען זיי איהם דערצעהלט אז זיי האָבען גערָאדעזלט די מאלאנטען וואָס ער האָם זיי געשענקט. דער דריטער קנעכט, וועלכער האָם דיזעלביך נים פער מאָנט קיין געזיכט פון פערמעגענסליכקייט אין דיזען שאפט, האָם פערוטען זיין האר א הארטער מענש, וועלכער שניידט וואו ער האָם נים געזייט, און האָם גענומען (מתיא 25:25), „איך האָב מיך עניפֿארכטען, און בין גענאנגען און האָב דיין צענטער זילבער (מאלאנט) בעהאלטען אין דער ערד."

די ערקלערונג פון דיזער משל און איהר אנווענדונג צו מענשליכע געשעפטען איז גאנץ פערשטענדליך און איינפאכיק. מיר אלע פערמאָגען גאָם-געשאנקענע מאלאנטען. בענוצען מיר זיי אין דער ערד, אדער. אין אנדערע וועהרער, בענוצען מיר אונזערע געשליכע גע-שאנקענע פעהיקייטען נאך קארגערהייט. אדער פולייכט פאר עוועקען וועלכע זיינען נאך נים וועהרהאפ?

מרס. עדדי, די עניטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשטן סויינס, צייגט אָן מים שאנהאפטיקייט, און אויף א גאנץ קלאָרען אופן, אין איהרע שריפטען, אז עס איז נויטיג פאר דער מענשהייט צו פערבעסערען די גייסטיגע מאלאנטען וועלכע גאָם שיינקט אונז, אז מיר דארפען זיי עניטווילקלען, און זיי בענוצען אין זיין כבוד און ערהרע און אין איינשטימונג מים זיין גענליכע בעשאפענקענע חכמה.

איהר מיט מעהנען: „אָבער איך פערמאָג נים קיין שפעציעלע מאלאנט, און האָב נים גענוג מים וואָס צו לעבען. מיין לעבען איז זאָנדערבאר פוסם, און ליידיג, און אָהן קיין שום פעהיגקייט צו מהאָן עפעס אדער צו גיבען עפעס." דעם אמת איז, אז זיכם גאָטם מתנות צו זיין נייטיגער שעפפונג זיינען צוטיילט אויף אן אומפארטייאישען אופן, איז קיינער נים אויסגענומען פון ערהאלטען זיין חלק, אדער בעפרייט פון זיין פליכט צו בענוצען דיזע גרכות אויף א רעכטמעסיגען אופן. און דיזע מענשען וועלכע אונגליקליכערווייז בעשראנקען זיך וועהניגער בעניגסטיגם, דארפען נאך בעשראנקען דעם אומשטאנד ווי אין אמהין עס עקזיס-טירם. אין דיזער שיכות איז די שטודירע פון דעם קריסטשטן סויינס טעקסט-בוך א גרויסע הילף וואָס קען נים אָפגעמאָסטען ווערען, וויייל עס עניטפלעקט אויף א בייכליכען אופן, גאָטם גוטסקיים. ליבע, און בערעכטיגקיים זיי אלע זיינע קינדער.

אין מרס. עדדיס בוך, „די ערשטע קירך פון קריסטוס. וויסענשאפטער. און פערשידענע ארטיקלעז" (ז. 195) שרויבם מרס עדדי, „צו טהאָן גוטעס צו אלעמען, וויייל מיר ליבען אלעמען, און בענוצען אין גאָטם דינסטס דעם אויצוגען מאלאנט וואָס מיר פערמאָגען, איז אונזערע אויצוגען וועגען וויי מיר פערגעסען גאר מים דיזער דריטער קנעכט. וועלכער האָם דיזעלביך נים פער מאָגט קיין געזיכט פון פערמעגענסליכקייטען אויב דיזען שאפט, האָם נים זיין צוטרידענען, פון דער גע-שליכער שניידט וואו ער האָם נים גענומען, און קעגען זיי בעזונדערס וועהרען. נאר די פערהויליגונג צו גאָט, דעם גוטען, אליין שטעלט צופרידען דעם מענשליכען הארצן. די ליבע וואָס מראכט נים פון זיך אליין, און וואָס ווערט אויסגעדריקט אין א בהולפליכקייט, וואָס איז אָנגענעהם מים מיטלייד און רחמנות, געווינט די גע-ליכע ברכה וואָס בעפרייט דעם מענשען פון דער אונצו-פרידענהיים פון פערגעניכט פעהלערען.

מרס. עדדי שליסט איינע פון איהרע קורצע וויסע-שאפטליכע אבהאנדלונגען מים דעם געדאנק-רויצעדר ער-קלערונג, אָן פאָרשעדנע פראגען, (פערשידענע שרייפטען, ז. 238): „די גוטעם וואָס ווערט גוטעם דורכצופֿירען, וועלכע זאָלען פאָראויס נאך מעהרער גוטעם דורכצופֿירען, ווירקט אלם אן אויפרויצונגם-מיטעל צו פערגרעסערען פיליכטגעפֿיהל, און זיינען אן אימער-גענגעווערטיגע לוין. לאָז דאָם לעבען פון דעם מענשען ענטפערען גוט דיזע פראגעם, און עס האָם שוין א ברכה: האָסט דו זיך אָבגענומען פון דעם פערזינליכען איך ביזם דו געשרייט ליבסט דוך"

דער וואָס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשטן סויענס לימפאראטור, וואָס ווערט אויסגע-נעבען איז דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא-נען זיין פערלאג בעפאָסט צו דער קריסטשטן סויענס פאבלישונג באסטאן. מעסטעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Visit to Hamlet's Denmark

TRAVELING in the slow little train up the German coast and across the low level land where the sigh of the sea is ever near, we had been impressed with the unchanging age of this land and its gray solidity, especially here in the vicinity of Kronborg and we wondered about the extent of Old Denmark; where Wittenburg had been located, and how far Hamlet must have traveled from the school there to his home on Elsinore.

Following a curve of the wooded road, the light of a far northern skyline and the great gray castle walls loomed simultaneously before us. Here was Kronborg, its slender green spires reflected in the silvery waters of the Sound, and its corroded copper towers and escarpments gleaming like jewels of malachite against the blue depths. Hamlet; the wraith of his father Claudius; Francisco and Bernardo changing the watch on the bleak battlements—all these flashed across our minds.

One approaches Kronborg with something of hushed anticipation and a peculiar sense of kinship with the past. Quite easily we are carried back to the year 1574, when Frederick II—needing a new port of toll—began the erection of Kronborg on the Sound. Situated as it is on a narrow point of land between the Cattegat and the Sound, it held the key to an advantageous position. Ships plying the Baltic and the northern and western seas must pay toll here, and all Europe paused at these portals.

While the sea pounds and booms like Thor's hammer, it is easy to recall the tales of an even older and remoter time when this Kronborg was more than the seat of royal supremacy, and it was said the very gods of Asgard built their temples here. And despite the fact that the real "Amlet"—the barely probable inspiration for Shakespeare's flight of fancy—had his actual existence on the extreme opposite coast of Denmark, it is here on Elsinore that Hamlet is at home.

Though of the same renaissance architecture as many other castles in Denmark, Kronborg is probably the least attractive externally. Perhaps in its plainness it exemplifies something of the sturdy character of the Danish people; and like these people hides beneath a practical exterior a wealth of romance and poetry unparalleled in all Europe. Indeed, the romance of antiquity pervades the entire land, from the Runic stones on Jutland heath to this ancient fortress, rising like a bulwark out of the North Sea.

Directly we cross the drawbridge spanning the moat we are within the inner court where are the fortress church and the one-time apartments of the royal family—the Fredericks of history, the Claudius of imagination. They vie with one another for a place in our thoughts, and, for the nonce, fancy is more real. The plans and schemes of kings are lost in the limbo of historic repetitions, but Gertrude and Polonius live again. Delicate Ophelia roams through rooms where hearth fires have long been extinguished. The brooding Hamlet stalks the vaulted corridors.

Footfalls are muted on the stone floor, hushed by the old seventeenth-century tapestries, which dimly depict episodes of knightly adventure. Eerily they sway, as a draught stirs the hollow silence and bends their figures into even more grotesque lines. Spying eyes seem to linger behind them. Did one of them once hang in a queen's closet? Has one a sword-thrust through its weaving? On sturdy shelves along the wall, old baroque enamels, beakers of jasper, and fine faience catch glints of light from high windows. Here gathered the crowned heads of the earth when James of Scotland (later England's James I) was wedded by proxy to a Danish Princess.

A short walk from the castle is Marienlyst, a typical Danish summer resort. At an earlier date it was a Carmelite nunnery, and it was here William Shakespeare was supposed to have been housed as a guest. The legend has little to be said for it. The author's intimate knowledge of certain customs, and even of national characteristics, would lead the student to think he may have visited the place. Nevertheless, in other plays he proves to us the universality of his imagination.

A graceful little monument on the grounds of Marienlyst, simply inscribed "Hamlet," is the Danes' tribute to the genius of a universal poet, who transmuted an old, forgotten tale into the greatest tragedy of all literature.

L. J. P.

Seeking to Define the Charm of Persia

PERSIA? You have heard of it, perhaps, and some day you may go there as I did with the same vague notions. . . .

If you have not associated it with Zoroaster, with Daniel and Esther and Cyrus and Darius and Xerxes and Haroun-al-Raschid and Hafiz and Omar Khayyam and Bahaism, you have heard at least of its charm.

So you go to Persia, ascending the great mountain plateau from Baghdad in the west or from Pahlevi in the north. You travel for days over a stony barren mountainous country, interspersed only occasionally by towns and villages forming oases on a plateau of from three to ten thousand feet. You encounter wretched villages of sun-dried or mud bricks; you find few hotels which would be classed as even second rate in Europe or America; you suffer from intense cold in winter and from scorching heat in summer; and you are moved to wonder in what the charm of Persia consists. Then gradually and imperceptibly, in spite of the absence of the ordinary comforts of life, the charm of the country envelops you as silently and as subtly as a London fog.

The sight of the vast mountain ranges which rear their heads over every part of the great Persian plateau brings in the end an indefinable peace to the soul. Their lonely presence becomes one of the most readily recognizable elements in the fascination which the country at length exercises over you. . . .

Persia was probably also the original home of some of our most common fruits and flowers, and it is indubitable that to Persia the English language owes such words as rose, jasmine, lilac, narcissus, peach, asparagus, spinach, orange, cypress, musk and myrtle. Other common English words derived from Persian are magic, paradise, peacock, rice, julep, lemon, sugar, caravan and caravanserai.

It was in Persia that the greatest empire of the ancient world had its origin, that of Cyrus the Great (559-528 B. C.). It was here that Daniel and Esther of the Bible lived. It was from Persia that Xerxes started on his long journey having for its object the conquest of Greece.

From the earliest period of historic times the country has been a bridge between the Far East and the Mediterranean world, and today its art represents an amalgam of Eastern and Western influence. Its carpets have been renowned from remote times, as also its rich textiles. Even as long ago as the time of classical Greece the luxury of the Persian Court was proverbial.

Its architecture is represented by the Achsemenian palaces at Persepolis of the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., by the Seljuk and Mongol buildings which lie scattered over its northern extent, and by the seventeenth-century Sefavid palaces and mosques of Ispahan. In fact, for every period of its notable history there is preserved some striking memorial of interest to the curious traveler.—From "The Pageant of Persia," by HENRY FIELDS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Two Poems

Before Dusk

THIS stillness, this strange hour, this peace,
the while the sky is suffused with powdery gold,
fading to flame, quiet smouldering blue;
this moment of silence when the carven leaves
withhold themselves, speechless, unstirring,
the sentinel poplars, laced maples, the silvery oaks;
this pause while no grass blade, no petal moves,
and the faint chill of late summer asserts itself
in a cool rumor of dew;
this hush, this strange spell, is like no known thing:
breathless interval between sunlight and evening,
suddenly pierced by the sharp cry of a night bird,
a cold ripple of notes
against the first cold sparkle of quiet stars.

Epilogue

ONLY the gulls keep vigil on this beach
Now in this aftermath of equinox;
Only autumnal winds and waves make speech,
And quietly now, among these sea-worn rocks:
Bayberries ripen, wax white on the bough
With frosted crystal bloom of blown salt spray;
This snowy stretch of sand is empty now.
Save for cloud shadows' transient ebb and play.

But here is beauty Hellas never knew:
Strict line, pure form, gray-silver arch of wave,
An arabesque of seabirds on deep blue,
Brief loveliness no sculptor could engrave.
Here on this empty autumn beach abides
Splendor that only emptiness provides.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Previous day	1,565,020
1937 vol. to date	342,595,919
1936 vol. to date	389,925,770

Stocks Advance 1 to 9 Points In Erratic Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Stocks shot skyward in today's market, after an early relapse, and initial declines running to 5 points were replaced with advances of 1 to 9.

Overnight selling was sufficient to put the ticker tape several minutes behind at the start. The shift from the downturn was one of the swiftest witnessed in some time, the entire complexion of the list being changed within a few minutes. The recording machinery again lagged on the forward swing, but the pace slowed later. Prices were not far from the top near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 2,600,000 shares.

Brokers discovered little in the news to account for the speedy turnabout and were inclined to attribute it principally to the belief of many analysts that stocks had been "oversold," even if the worst fears of further business recession are realized. Short covering also was a factor.

Upward Reversal Sharp

The upward reversal was so sharp trading in Chrysler was suspended for about 45 minutes by governors of the exchange while an attempt was made to co-ordinate the exceptionally large number of bids and offers in this issue. The issue, off 2 at the worst, finally sold after the interruption in a block of 8000 shares at 64, up 2⅝. It went much higher later.

Reflecting partly the cloudy outlook in the steel field, U. S. Steel fell briskly at the opening. Bethlehem exhibited resistance, though, and this group soon snapped back for good net gains. Utilities displayed quiet strength throughout, along with rails and specialties, and the resistance of these helped encourage speculative sentiment.

Bonds did a right-about, along with commodities. Copper and tin were well down in London, but mining shares were not particularly impressed. Foreign securities markets skidded in the morning but did better before the finish.

Prominent on the upside, after a wide assortment had hit new lows for the year or longer, were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible, Vanadium, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, North American, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Northern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Johns Manville, Borg Warner, Briggs Mfg., Loew's, Radio Corp., Eastman Kodak and Allis Chalmers.

Bonds Off, Then Steadier

Domestic corporate liens fell fractions to around a point in early bond market dealings today, but later steadied to turn higher in sympathy with an upward bulge in share prices around the noon hour.

Railroad obligations were the stars of both the down and up swings. Other corporates followed a narrow course with a number of issues not traded. Federal loans tended lower in light dealings with declines ranging up to 6-32 of a point. Foreign dollar bonds were quiet and tended lower.

Following Saturday's slump in the carrier group in the wake of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on the freight increases late Friday, rails came in for heavy selling in early dealings. Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s, Erie 5s, M-K-T 5s and Southern Railway 4s were off 1 to 2 points at one time.

Near mid-day a sudden reversal in the downward course of share prices was communicated to bonds and some of the earlier losses were partially erased. Off modest fractions were International Telephone 5s, Goodyear 5s, Anaconda 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Northern Pacific 4s.

In the foreign section Japanese loans turned lower in light dealings while Belgium and German issues thrust forward a little. South American obligations gave up fractions for the most part and Italian loans were about steady.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—After an early sinking spell curb stocks rallied sharply today and as trading went into the final hour gains ranged from fractions to as much as 4 points.

Most initial losses were wiped out with many active issues unchanged to fractionally higher.

Aluminum Co. jumped around 4 points and Gulf Oil gained about 3. Up around a point were Niagara Hudson Power, American Cyanamid "B" and McWilliams Dredging.

Fractional gainers included United Gas, Sunray Oil, Creole Petroleum, Pioneer Gold, International Petroleum, St. Regis Paper and Electric Bond & Share.

Losing fractions to around a point were Sherwin Williams, American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore Mines and American Light & Traction.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market rallied somewhat in the late dealing but the tone remained mixed. Transatlantic issues and oils recovered some of their early losses while gilt-edged securities were steady.

Paris—Prices in the Bourse turned steady at the close and some losses partially were recovered.

Liverpool—Wheat features closed irregular, ⅞d lower to 1⅛d higher. Demand for cotton futures was poor and prices closed 11 to 13 points down.

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	15.48	15.80	15.41	15.80	—.06

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	54½	50	54½	+6½
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	23	11½	10	11½	+1
38⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	9	22½	22	22	
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	2	22½	22	22	Oct 23
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	15	61½	59½	61½	+1½
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	10⅞	10	10¼	
5⅞	1	Allegheny	56	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	5	14	14	14	Oct 22
59¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	17	15	12½	15	+1⅜
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	15	14½	15	+ ½
52⅛	10½	Allegh pr pf	4	16½	14½	16½	+1½
45⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.20g)	14	20⅝	17¾	19½	+ ⅞
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	5	9¾	9⅛	9¾	
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	19	166	156	166	+10⅛
17½	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	2	12½	12	12½	— ⅜
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	12	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅜	Allied Stores (.20a)	64	10½	8⅞	10½	+ ¾
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	56	56	56	—3
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	54	45½	40½	45¼	+4
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	16	13	12⅛	13	+ ¼
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	15	24½	23½	23½	Oct 22
114⅞	60	Amerada (2)	8	65	59	65	—5
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	60	60	60	—2
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	15	15½	14½	15½	+ ⅜
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	10	41½	40	40½	+ ½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	19	91	84⅜	89½	+4
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	152	152	152	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	18	23½	20¾	23	+1¾
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	—1¾
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	49	18¼	15¼	17½	+1½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	95	94	95	+4
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	5	8½	8	8½	+ ½
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	14	13	11¾	13	+ ⅞
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	18	17¼	15½	17¼	+ ½
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	5	5	5	Oct 19
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	33	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	6	23⅜	21⅝	23⅜	+1⅞
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	9	26	25	26	+ ¾
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	29	10¼	8	10¼	+1½
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	12	12	12	
68¾	29	Am Metal (¾g)	24	33½	31	33½	
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	106	6¼	5	5⅞	+ ⅜
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	44½	41	44½	+1⅜
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	7	37½	34	37½	+4½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	98	13¼	11¾	13¼	+1¼
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	109	25	20¾	24⅝	+2⅝
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	10	78	77	78	+1¾
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	24	22½	24	+1
9⅜	7½	Am Seating (½g)	5	14¼	14	14¼	+2
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	84	56¼	50	56¼	+5¼
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	133½	133	133½	— ½
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	7	52	51	52	+1
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	35	28½	25	28¼	+1¾
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	
56⅝	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	32⅞	32	32	—1
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅝	107½	107⅝	Oct 18
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17	17	17	
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	96	154¼	147¾	155	+5⅞
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70½	69¾	70½	
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	21	73½	72	73¾	+1¾
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	7	138½	138½	138½	Oct 22
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	29	7⅞	6⅞	7½	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	53	12⅛	10⅞	12	+ ⅞
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	— ⅝
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
3	½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	4	38½	37	38½	+1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	76	6⅞	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	35	35	35	+3½
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	343	31⅜	26¾	30⅝	+2⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (2½g)	9	42	40⅝	40⅝	Oct 23
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	9	15¼	14	15¼	+1¼
37½	7	Andes Copper	2	13½	13	13	—1½
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	3	4	4	4	Oct 22
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	4	34⅜	33¼	33¾	+ ¾
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	3	98	97	97⅞	+1⅜
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	112	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	70	69½	70	— ½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	25	40½	35⅝	40	+4½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	9	8½	7½	8½	+ ⅜
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	4	5	4¼	5	+ ⅜
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	36	9½	8½	9¼	+ ½
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	127	43	39	42¼	+2¼
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	86	86	86	+1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	31	27½	23	27⅛	+3⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	21	22⅞	21	22¾	+1½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103⅛	103	103	Oct 21
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	30	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	+ ¾
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42	42	42	+2
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	10	55	50	55	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (1½g)	2	7	6¾	7	
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	21	10⅞	8	10	+1¾
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	87	9⅜	7⅝	8⅞	+1
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	201	13⅜	11	13⅜	+1¼
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	24	16⅛	14½	16⅞	+ ⅞
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36	36	36	Oct 22
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1¾g)	7	15	13	15	+ ¾
32	9	Barker Bros	2	11½	11	11	— ¼
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	54	14¾	12⅞	14½	+1⅝
3⅝	1¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17	16	17	+ ⅛
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 20
114¾	80¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	93	92	93	Oct 21
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	12	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ¾
88⅛	4	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	55	13¼	11¼	13¼	+1
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	18¼	17¾	18¼	
62¾	38	Best & Co (2½a)	1	38	37¾	38	
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	173	49¼	42¾	48⅝	+5⅞
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
69¾	30	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	29	28	28	—3
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	3	18	16½	18	+1
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	21	13⅜	12	13⅜	+1¾
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	76	21⅞	18¼	21⅝	+2¼
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	4	29	27½	27½	—1
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	8	16¾	16	16½	— ⅜
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	26	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	48	34½	29⅜	34	+4
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	— ½
68⅞	31	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	5	22½	20¼	21½	+1⅜
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	45	10½	9⅜	10½	+ ¾
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	46	28½	25	28½	+3½
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	37	37	37	Oct 22
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	33	33	33	
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	8	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	32	11½	10	11½	+1⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	35	35	35	—1
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	8	24½	23	24¼	+1¼
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37	37	37	
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	12	11	9½	11	+1½
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	44	9¾	8⅝	9¼	— ½
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	65	5½	4¾	5½	+ ½
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	31	5½	4⅝	5	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	4	17¼	16½	17¼	+1¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	35¾	33	35¾	+2¾
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	34	20½	19	20½	+1¼
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7%-deb	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¾
18¼	8⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	17	9¾	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
36¼	19¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	22⅞	21	22⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	30	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅜
33¾	6	Byers Co	17	11	9¼	11	+1¼
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	3	21	17¼	20½	+3

C

48¾	20½	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1¼
6⅜	1	Callahan Z-Ld	69	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	67	9½	7⅝	8⅞	+ ¾
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	18	17	17	+1
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	29	13¾	11⅜	13½	+1⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	51	8¾	7¾	8¾	+ ¾
61½	33¾	Cannon Mills (1½g)	7	34	33	34	— ¼
18½	7	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	7½	6½	7⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	21½	21	21½	+1½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(1.15g)	12	4¼	4	4¼	
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	4	105	95¼	105	+9½
100	53½	Caterpil Trac(2¼g)	25	62	58	61½	+1½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	104¾	104¾	Oct 19
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	21	23⅞	21½	23¾	+2⅝
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¾	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	23	22	23	
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	26	26	26	— ½
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	41	4	3¼	4	+ ½
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	13	11½	13	
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6¼	5½	6	+ ¾
14½	3½	Century Ribb Mf (.60g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 23
62¾	28¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	21	48¼	43	47¾	+3¼
23⅞	3⅛	Certain-teed	16	7	6	7	+ ⅞
63⅛	29½	Champ Pap & P (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	+1½
48	5	Checker Cab	7	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	58	40	37	39⅞	+2½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	7	47	44¾	47	+1
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	5	2¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 23
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	9	3¾	3¼	3¾	
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	35	2½	1⅝	2	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	9	6½	5¾	6½	+ ¾
4	1	Chi Gt West	10	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	9	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	8	15	14¼	15	+ ½
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	31	2½	2	2½	+ ⅜
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	14	12	10⅜	12	+1¾
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	30½	30½	30½	Oct 23
3⅜	1	Chi RI Is & P	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
9¼	1	C R I & P 6% pf	9	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	9	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	16	10	9¾	10	
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
15⅞	3	Childs Co	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
135¼	53½	Chrysler (3g)	664	69⅞	59⅝	69⅞	+9⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	
10⅜	2	Citv Stores	10	4	4	4	
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	4	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	10	30¼	27	30¾	+3¾
36¾	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	6	34½	32	34½	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	35	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅜
176½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	15	111	101	111	+7
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
28¼	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	12	10½	12	+ ⅛
104½	98¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	Oct 20
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	21	31	28½	31	+2
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	18	14⅞	13½	14	+1
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	4	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ¾
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	7	19½	18	19½	+ ½
20⅝	4⅜	Colum G&El (.65g)	125	8¾	7½	8⅝	+ ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	10	16¼	14	16¾	+1¾
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31¾	31	31	Oct 22
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	82	82	82	Oct 23
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	10	46	42	44½	+2¾
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	90	90	90	
80¼	39½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	27	49	44½	49	+4
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	96	96	96	Oct 22
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.80)	49	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅜
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	114	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	38½	37	38½	+ ¾
19½	4½	Conde Nast	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	8	26	24½	26	+1
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	18	11	9½	11	+1
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
49½	22	Consol Edison (1½g)	103	27½	26	27	+2⅜
108	94	Consol Edison pf (5)	7	95½	94½	95	+ ⅛
5¾	1	Consol Film	6	2½	1¾	2	+ ⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅞
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	15	5¼	4	4	Oct 23
177¾	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	158	10⅜	9½	10¼	+ ½
105⅞	102	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	103	102	102	Oct 19
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	6	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	7	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	3	20¾	19½	19½	Oct 23
35⅜	9½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	82	82	82	Oct 23
77¼	50½	Container Corp(1.20)	54	17	15	16⅝	+1¼
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	27	13¼	10¼	12¾	+1¾
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	31	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	72	71½	71½	Oct 23
69¾	41¼	Cont Can (3)	28	49¼	46	49½	+3½
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	3	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	28½	26	28¼	+ ½
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	31	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	43	32¾	28½	32½	+2⅝
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	8	16⅝	14¾	16⅞	+1
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	28	54½	51¾	54½	+2½
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	157¾	157¼	157¾	Oct 21
37¾	16	Coty	16	5	4½	5	+ ½
58½	27	Crane Co	28	34½	31½	33¾	+1
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	9	98½	97	98½	+3½
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	5	24¼	24	24	— ¼
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	2	10	9½	10	
100¾	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	20	37½	33¼		+2½
56½	40	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Oct 21
47¼	36¼	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	36½	36½	36½	Oct 15
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¼g)	51	13	11½	12⅝	+1¼
1.80¾	70	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	80	80	80	Oct 22
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	33	31	25½	30	+3
135	90	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	1	92	92	92	Oct 23
3	⅜	Cuba Co	3	1	⅞

Swedish Economist Anticipates World Rise in General Level of Prices

Steel Production As Whole 53 P. C.; Some Lines Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Although hand-to-mouth buying of steel continues, and backlogs of orders are still being whittled down, there are indications that the present setback is temporary, says the publication Steel. Buying of certain products shows an upward trend, Steel adds.

Tin plate producers are operating at about 85 per cent and sheetmakers at 66 to 67 per cent, both these rates being definitely higher than the average for steel products as a whole, which declined 10 points further last week to 53 per cent of capacity, the lowest level since February, 1936.

Automotive Takings Increase

As automotive schedules are increased, sheets are being taken in larger volume. And this type of business is expected to increase steadily. Bookings of steel bars are approaching September volume, and cold-finished steel shows improved demand.

Requirements for refrigerator and stove manufacturer are at good rate. In Tubular goods the downward movement shows definite signs of leveling off. A recent order was placed for 30 miles of oil country line pipe for export.

Steel goes on to say:

"Heaviest cuts in production were at the larger centers, Pittsburgh dropping 11 points to 48 per cent, Chicago 11 points to 46 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 4 points to 47, and Youngstown 3 points to 55. Wheeling lost 4 points to 70, Cleveland 3 to 65, Buffalo 9.5 to 58, Birmingham 6 to 64, New England 5 to 65, Cincinnati 4 to 66 and St. Louis 8.6 to 51.6.

"Detroit registered a gain of 3 points to 95 per cent. While some of these schedules will continue this week, further shortening is in prospect at some centers.

"Manufacturers of cold-finished bars have reaffirmed current prices, to apply on deliveries to March 31, 1938, on allow steel and carbon steel grades.

Stable Prices Assured

"Following action by the leading interest in reaffirming current prices on practically all steel products for first quarter, most independent producers have made similar announcements, thus assuring a steady market through the winter.

"Failure of Ford Motor Company to get into quantity production on 1938 models held down total automobile output last week.

"With steel production shaply curtailed from the volume of six months ago melters are indifferent to scrap and prices continue to recede steadily in absence of buying.

"Steel's composite of steelmaking scrap last week receded 63 cents, to $15.37. This is a fall of $6.71 from the high point of $22.08 reached the first week in April and is the lowest level since the latter half of August, 1936, when it stood at $15.13."

Corporate Profits Continuing Gain But Pace Retards

NEW YORK (AP)—Fifteen of the first 35 companies issuing statements for the third quarter reported a decline in earnings as compared with the same period last year.

The upward trend of profits traced during the last two years continued, for the group as a whole, but at a substantially slower pace. The group of 35 companies earned $70,336,000 in the third quarter, against $63,513,000 in 1936, a gain of 11 per cent.

A similar group of early reporting concerns at the close of the second quarter boosted income more than 22 per cent.

Railroad equipment, steel and steel equipment, and automobile accessory manufacturers were among those chalking up poorer net income figures this year than last.

Italy's Investment Offer Of Little Interest to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The invitation tendered world capital by the Italian Government to invest in that country aroused little interest in financial quarters here.

Bankers pointed out Italy has attracted but little American money in the past, although many oil companies have plants there. Some of the big United States holding concerns specializing in foreign investments also have a stake.

Some financial analysts held the possibility American funds would bolster the industrial development of Italy was precluded by the spirit of the Johnson Act—outlawing lending to foreign countries that have defaulted war loans—and the shadow of war that hovers over continental Europe.

Atlas Powder Co.

WILMINGTON, Dela. (AP)—The Atlas Powder Company reported earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 equivalent to $1.24 a common share, as against $1.15 in the like quarter last year. Earnings for the previous quarter were equal to $1.68 a common share. For the first nine months of 1937 earnings totaled $1,264,310.

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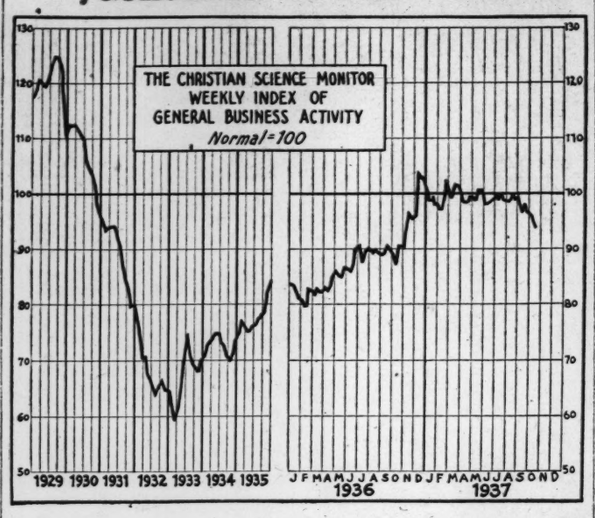
Monitor Index of Business Continues to Show Decline



Continuation of the decline in general business activity which has been in evidence since the early part of September was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index in the week ended Oct. 16. The index decreased from the level of 94.6 on Oct. 9 to 93.8 (prel.) on Oct. 16. This compared with 88.8 on Oct. 17, 1936.

Except for miscellaneous freight carloadings which advanced slightly against a seasonal decline, decreases were recorded for both the reported and adjusted figures of the other components.

Production of electricity dropped off moderately from the previous week's level. Contrary to an increase in the seasonal index, the decline lowered the adjusted index. Compared with a year ago, the total output of electricity was maintained at a level approximately 5 per cent above that of a year ago.

Bank debits outside New York City likewise slumped off during the week against an upward seasonal movement; and the index adjusted also for intramonthly seasonal fluctuation declined to the lowest level for the year.

For the other two components of the index, the adjusted indexes are close to the lows for the year. Miscellaneous loadings reached a low point in the week ended Oct. 9. Power production in the latest week was only slightly above the low levels recorded during the early part of the year,

A further sharp decline in steel ingot production was reported last week dropping the rate from 63½ per cent of capacity to 55½ per cent, the lowest level since March 1936. The slowness of orders from the automobile industry, the scarcity of railroad buying, and the slump in the construction industry have together with the exhaustion of backlogs accounted largely for the rapid drop in the rate of production.

Automobile output last week was estimated at 91,310 units against 89,635 in the previous week. Further increase is expected in the next few weeks with assemblies beginning at the Ford plants.

Some improvement in the demand for cotton textiles was reported but operations in both the woolen and cotton textile mills remained greatly curtailed.

The reports of retail trade gains continued the most favorable factor in the business picture. While in general, cities reported slower activities, rural areas felt the benefits of farm buying power, and the Middle West reported the largest gains over a year ago. A brisk upturn in sales in the New England territory was one of the features of the week's trade, with Boston reporting an increase of 8 per cent over last year. In other districts smaller gains were noted.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 16 1937	Oct. 9 1937	Oct. 17 1936
Combined index	93.8	94.6	88.8
Bk debits outside NYY	86.6	88.4	82.1
Elec power prod	98.9	99.6	89.4
Misc Carloadings	90.8	90.6	95.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The parallels with 1929 in connection with the stock market became more numerous last week. Volume on Tuesday, about 7,300,000 shares, was as great in proportion to the normal trading day of the late bull market as was the volume of 16,300,000 or so on Oct. 29, 1929, the largest trading day in Exchange history. The decline on the Dow-Jones averages from the March high to the low last Tuesday was 41 per cent, and so was the decline from the peak around Sept. 3, 1929, to the low of Oct. 29, 1929. However, Oct. 29, 1929, was not the low for that year. On that day the market got down around 225. On Nov. 13 it hit the final year's low of 198.

The rally last week was phenomenal. On some of the indices it was the sharpest proportionate two days' rally on record. Many stocks appreciated 50 and even 100 per cent—some even more. Nash created a sensation by closing Monday at 10, selling Tuesday at 5, and closing Tuesday at 9½. It was a panic.

Selling Climax Seen

And Tuesday was obviously a selling climax. Selling that day was inspired by fear and margin calls. Margin clarks had been up nearly all night, "restricted accounts" having dropped to the maintenance margin levels. In the morning the breakfast crowd in Wall Street restaurants was very large. Salesmen found customers in all lines of business and the professions hard to interview that day. Stock prices were banner headlines. Bargain buyers swarmed into brokerage houses with cash in hand. Savings banks had cues drawing money to put up margin or buy outright; policy loan departments of the big life insurance companies had the biggest run of business in years.

But the rally didn't hold. While there were, presumably, no banker pools, and no Rockefellers announced "My son and I are buying stocks," there had been a good deal of support in the form of bargain buying, but when prices recovered the stock was thrown at the market. Almost as a tip-off to the unsoundness of the rally was the upswing in rail shares on Thursday in anticipation of an Interstate Commerce Commission rate grant which had been anticipated for a month. When it came the rally was spent, and did not revive even though the increases granted were almost all that had been asked for.

Bargain Buyers on Hand

Brokers' loans announced on Friday were down only $29,000,000 for the week, in contrast to the $1,000,000,000 decrease in a single week of the 1929 break; but, of course, for a year before the former collapse brokers' loans had been jumping from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 per week, whereas there was no important change in brokers' loans throughout the late bull market.

On Tuesday, for the first time since SEC figures were published, odd-lot sales substantially outbalanced purchases, though the number of sellers was less than the purchasers. Probably odd-lot speculators were selling on margin calls while odd-lot bargain hunters were buying for cash. The figures unfortunately do not differentiate. Latest figures for member trades, for the week ended Sept. 25, showed professionals still selling on balance, as they have been doing since March. The week brought an end to the field day of public reassuring statements, and brought the columnists—Thompson, Lippmann, Sullivan, Pegler, Johnson, Broun and others—into the discussion, with decidedly less optimistic remarks.

The other big bond offering slated for this month, Appalachian Power, $67,000,000 was postponed, together with $13,000,000 of North Boston Lighting 3½s and $8,000,000 of St. Joseph Railway, Light, etc. The Bethlehem bonds, after dropping to 78, met good buying and rallied to 85. Syndicates on recent offerings were dissolved and the issues dropped slightly below the offering prices. It is now probable that the volume of corporate bond flotations for this quarter will be the smallest since the present Administration took office.

Outlook Still Uncertain

Conjecture about the broader prospects for business and politics was all but forgotten in consideration of the internal gyrations of the stock market itself. The rail and steel pictures continue unfavorable, with rail gross revenues for September no better than September last year, despite the fact that in that month carloadings had not dropped to the 1936 level; net operating income will be substantially lower and by the end of the year, with carloadings likely to be 15 or 20 per cent below last year, comparisons of net operating income will be extremely unfavorable.

No reason is disclosed for a leveling off of steel production. It appears that the automobile makers have somewhat larger inventories than was supposed. In November, 1929, steel operations plummeted to somewhat round 40 per cent from 100 per cent in June.

From a Wall Street point of view, the program presumably awaiting Congress is a perfect case of wrong timing for revival purposes, particularly the wages-and-hours bill. Farm subsidy looks inevitable, but if it is to be done, as the President indicates, without borrowing, it will entail a set of processing taxes to be paid by urban consumers.

As to balancing the budget the Administration appears likely to be condemned if it does and condemned if it doesn't. The financially illiterate public seems to have decided at last that the budget ought to be balanced—too late, unless the Administration, no longer riding fortuitously the crest of a national uptrend in the business cycle, can rear back and pass a miracle.

Appalachian Electric Power

NEW YORK—Bonbright & Company, Inc., announced that application is being made by Appalachian Electric Power Company to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the withdrawal of its registration statement filed on Oct. 1, 1937, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, describing a proposed offering of $57,000,000 principal, $10,000,000 principal amount of $10,0400,000 principal amount of sinking fund debentures.

New Farm Plan In First Year May Cost $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new farm program, part of which Congress must finance from new taxes, may cost $1,000,000,000 in its first year.

Agriculture department experts and others have estimated a probable cost of $700,000,000 for surplus crop control. President Roosevelt said in his revised budget estimate that 1937 cotton loans would cost $130,000,000. Some believe that proposed corn loans (if granted) easily could cost $170,000,000 considering that this year's crop forecast runs 1,000,000,000 bushels above the 1936 yield and that approximately $150,000,000 was lent on the 1934 corn loan program.

Cotton Loans

The cotton loans have been shouldered by the Treasury, but Mr. Roosevelt has made it plain Congress must find a way to pay for the new farm act to be asked of the special session convening on November 15. If there is to be a corn loan program, some believe it may have to be a mandatory action of Congress and probably financed from new sources of revenue.

Administrative leaders want crop control legislation. At the same time President Roosevelt expresses a desire to balance the budget in the fiscal year 1939.

In letters to Chairman Smith (D-S. C.) and Jones (D-Texas) of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees, he said "it is especially important that any new legislation should not unbalance the expected balancing of he budget." Any additional obligations on the Treasury, he said, should be "backed 100 per cent by receipts from new taxes."

He told the chairman that new farm legislation must be permanent. It should, he said, safeguard farm incomes as well as soil fertility; provide for storage of food supplies in an ever-normal granary; provide for control of surplus crops and at the same time preserve export markets.

In doing this, he said, both consumers and farmers should be protected from extreme ups and downs in prices of farm products, the program should be financed by "sound fiscal methods," and local administration should be kept in the hands of the farmers.

Costs Increased

It is believed certain the program will bring increased costs over and, above usual expenditures on the present soil conservation program. What form new taxes, needed to offset the new costs, will take is still undetermined.

Revival of the processing taxes which went with the old AAA when the Supreme Court invalidated that Act, is predicted in some quarters. Such taxes presumably would go into the general funds of the Treasury.

Observers say that when Congress gets down to drafting the crop control bill it may seek to avoid the constitutional pitfalls of the old triple-A or that it may count on the Supreme Court for a more "progressive" attitude in passing upon a new law.

Southern Railroads To Increase Coach Fares 1-2c Per Mile

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern railroads it was said authoritatively in rail circles, have decided to raise coach fares from 1½ to 2 cents per mile, effective Nov. 1.

The action was taken at a meeting of Southern railway traffic executives held here.

The territory embraced is that region south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi.

Because the Interstate Commerce Commission requires 30 days' notice before new tariffs become effective, the roads are expected to ask the commission to waive this requirement.

I. C. C. approval of the increase is practically assured, rail executives said, in as much as it already allows a 2-cent maximum coach fare.

Recently first class or pullman fares were increased by southern and western roads from 2 to 2¼ cents per mile.

Hardware Sales Respond With Gain Over '36 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Each seasonable turn toward cooler weather has brought out retail hardware shoppers so that volume for September, 1937, probably ranged from 10 to 15 per cent above September, 1936, sales. Some shortage of supply is already developing in stoves and stove furnishings, says Hardware Age.

Wholesale hardware houses have noted that improvement in buying from the country districts has been slower, the publication adds.

Figures on wholesale hardware sales covering 34 states and the District of Columbia indicate that there was an average gain of 13.1 per cent in August, 1937, over the similar month in 1936. The best report, a gain of 27.7 per cent, was for the West South Central states, the lowest gain was 5.9 per cent for Middle Atlantic states.

Independent retail hardware store sales, in 17 states, showed an average increase in August over August, 1936, of 9.2 per cent, changes ranging from a 61.7 per cent increase in New Mexico to a decline of 0.2 per cent for Iowa. Total August sales for 559 stores in the 17 states were $3,033,000. A decrease averaging 9.9 per cent this past August as compared with July, 1937, was reported for those states. Wyoming's increase of 16.5 per cent was the best record and Kansas' decrease of 23.9 per cent was the most unfavorable recorded showing.

Cassel Declares World Is Heading for Higher Prices

LONDON—The world is heading for a yet higher range of commodity prices.

This seems to be the conclusion it is permissible to draw from the results of highly technical inquiries that have been going on in Europe in connection with the currency difficulty that is staring the United States in the face.

This difficulty, of course, is what can be done about the vast store of gold which the Washington Government has been buying ever since 1934 at 70 per cent above its prewar price. South Africa, Russia, Canada, Australia and other gold-producing countries have all benefited enormously from what they have come to regard as the matter-of-course open-handedness of the United States in paying them a fancy figure for all the gold they can dig up. Hoarders in India have been similarly advantaged.

Cost to U. S. Taxpayer

Holders of gold mining shares on every bourse in Europe feel shocked at the mere suggestion that an end might conceivably come to this—to them—highly remunerative arrangement. But the cost to the American taxpayer—even though met, as appears to have been so far the case, by borrowing—is piling itself up and the question is becoming insistent as to what is to be the eventual outcome of a process of acquiring at stupendous expense, a vast quantity of an article so unwanted that the only considerable use found for it up to the present has been to bury it in vaults.

The investigations concerned are summarized by Professor Gustav Cassel, Sweden's chief economist, in the current issue of the "Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget" magazine.

Professor Cassel discusses and rejects, one after another a number of suggestions that have been made, including those of (a) turning the gold into currency, and (b) simply stopping gold purchases altogether.

The one, he finds, would not dispose of enough of the yellow metal to be of any substantial use. The other, he discovers, would upset other people's trade too much.

Two Solutions

There are, he says, two "real solutions." But he has no expectation that the United States Government will accept either of them.

One is "to let the supply of gold have its natural effect on the supply means of payment and on the level of prices thus to allow the menacing inflation to run its course until a price level has been reached at which the gold is completely absorbed, so that the superfluity of gold ceases of itself."

The other, he says, is "to admit that the price of gold fixed in 1934 was unduly high and to reduce it accordingly." Such reduction, he says, should be "on such a moderate scale as not to entail any lowering of the existing level of commodity prices."

The first of these alternatives would, of course, raise commodity prices enormously. The second might not affect them. But as Professor Cassel holds that neither of them has any good prospect of adoption, he passes on to what must occur, if the existing arrangement is continued.

In that event, he holds, the first of the two solutions he regards as real ones, will gradually come into operation automatically. "In spite of endeavors to sterilize gold," he says, "the increasing stocks of gold will in all probability necessitate a continued rise in the level of commodity prices, even though such rise may be interrupted for short periods.

Growing budgetary difficulties and an immense burden of national debt will force the leading countries to adopt a financial policy of more or less inflationary character. The efforts which are being made to keep down the rates of interest irrespective of the actual state of the capital market . . . will if continued inevitably lead to a continued rise in commodity prices."

Sees Price Maintained

Summing up what he expects to happen, Professor Cassel goes on to express the confident belief that "the gold price will be maintained, and the superfluity of gold will lead to such a rise in the general level of prices that the demand for gold will increase until it corresponds to the supply, after which there can no longer be any talk of a superfluity."

He adds the comforting reflection—"When we have once reached that point, the world will once more enjoy the benefits of an equilibrium between the supply of gold and the demand for it, and people will superciliously declare that all that worry 'n the nineteen-thirties about a superfluity of gold was quite groundless."

Marked Expansion For Business Seen In Next Few Months

Supply and demand conditions of practically all commodities, according to the current analysis of Economic Statistics, of New York, have been so readjusted as to permit at least an immediate stabilization and what is more probable some increases in prices.

"The reaction which has taken place in business activity during the past few weeks," says the service, "has been confined almost entirely to production schedules. The maladjustments created earlier this year have been completely corrected, there being the one major exception of cotton textiles. The commodity price structure has also been corrected: and supply-demand positions indicate stability or increases in prices from this point forward.

"Purchasing power remains far in excess of demand, indicating a continued uptrend in retail sales and demand. Inventories are not burdensome when related to demand, and thus a rise in demand will necessitate a rise in production. On the basis of these conditions, we anticipate a marked expansion in business activity during the next several months."

G. M.'s Overseas Sales Up 27 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — General Motors Corporation reported an increase in the sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets for September amounting to 27 per cent over the volume in September of last year. Total sales for last month were 30,109 units.

In the first nine months of 1937, sales of 276,524 units represented an all-time high volume for that period, and an increase of 11.7 per cent over the volume in the first nine months of 1936. For the 12 months through September, 1937, sales totaled 353,643 units—an increase of 12 per cent over the volume in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936.

These figures include the products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Plymouth Oil Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Plymouth Oil Company, with principal producing properties in Texas, announced September quarter net income $750,974 or 71 cents a common share, compared with $722,677 or 69 cents a share in the previous quarter and $448,143 or 43 cents a share in the comparable 1936 quarter.

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United States Up Another Notch As World Steel Oasis

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States, despite the active armaments race abroad and "self sufficiency" programs of many nations tending to stimulate foreign steel production, has moved up another notch percentagewise as the world's biggest steel producer.

During the first half of the current year, steel mills throughout the world produced 69,800,000 gross tons of ingots and castings, of which 29,265,000 tons or 41.9 per cent were turned out in this country.

In the full year 1936 when world output totaled 122,000,000 gross tons, domestic mills produced 47,768,000 tons or 39 per cent of the aggregate.

World production in the first half of this year increased 21 per cent over the like 1936 period.

While the United States was bettering its position in the industry, Germany and Russia, ranking second and third in output, fell back a trifle.

Germany produced 13.5 per cent of the world's output in the first half of this year, compared with 15.4 per cent for the year 1936, and Russia turned out 12.3 per cent, against 13.2 per cent last year.

Hawaiian Bonds Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii asked bids for Oct. 27 on a $3,300,000 public improvement issue maturing serially from 1939 to 1956 and a $1,500,000 refunding issue maturing from 1939 to 1946. Proceeds of the latter will be used to retire before maturity bonds due in 1947.

Morgan Interests Rule Hard Coal Trade, Avers AIC

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) —The Anthracite Industry Commission reports that, contrary to the intent of a Supreme Court decision in 1920, the industry is controlled by financial interests dominated by J. P. Morgan Company, of New York, and Morgan, Drexel & Company, of Philadelphia.

This control, the commission asserted, has been achieved through a system of interlocking directorates with anthracite producing companies and anthracite-carrying railroads, thereby maintaining the unified control of the industry which has "existed for more than a century."

"The control of the anthracite producing companies and the anthracite carrying railroads by common financial interests, dominated by J. P. Morgan Company," said the commission, "is contrary to the intent of the Supreme Court decisions of 1920, and continues the situation which makes it immaterial to such financial interests whether the profits come from mining or from transporting anthracite."

"Under such a situation they can forgo profits on the production of anthracite and recoup them in high freight rates, thereby forcing the independent companies, which must pay the high freight rates, to operate at a very close margin, or at a loss, and preventing them from providing any real competition in the price at which anthracite is delivered to the consumer."

Reviewing the Supreme Court decision, the commission said: "Studies of the anthracite industry made in 1916 and 1917 by the Federal Trade Commission showed very clearly that the control of the producing companies was at that time in the hands of the railroads serving the district in which the anthracite deposits and breakers were located.

"This control was exercised in a manner that was not considered to be in the public interest, and the situation was brought before the Supreme Court. After a full hearing, the court ordered certain of the railroad companies to divest themselves of the control and domination of anthracite producing companies."

Quebec Power Shows Gain in Revenues

MONTREAL (C. P.)—Increase of $162,874 was shown by Quebec Power Company in gross revenues of $3,028,976 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,866,102 in the corresponding period in 1936.

Operating expenses, taxes, exchange on bond interest and other expenses totaled $1,716,813, against $1,617,497 last year, leaving a net operating revenue of $1,312,162, compared with $1,248,604 in 1936.

Surplus, before depreciation and income taxes, amounted to $829,178, against $792,205 last year.

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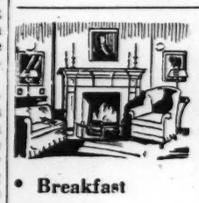

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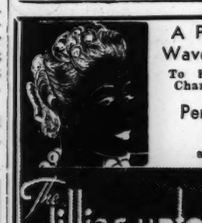

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1937 Radio Sales Estimate Cut But Still Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Higher factory output, retail sales and gross time billings of networks and broadcast stations were recorded for the first nine months of the current year than for the like period of 1936, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

The rise from the 1936 peak, however, continues the report, in the first and part of the second quarter was shortened in the third one. Lacking the support of bonus-money spending and the spurt in demand for radio receivers prior to the presidential election a year ago, comparative gains in retail sales shrank. Curtailment of production proceeded monthly after July, as new orders slackened.

Small Gain Expected

"Even though December usually contributes around 18 per cent of the year's retail sales," says the survey, "and buying in agricultural districts was unchecked, previous estimates of a 10,000,000-set year have been scaled downward. The most liberal trade calculations did not go beyond 9,000,000, or a gain of about 10 per cent, contrasting with a rise of 36.9 per cent in 1936 from 1935.

"According to the preliminary returns received by Radio Today, 1937 sales will nose by only a small percentage over its 1936 compilation of 8,248,753 receivers, which established an all-time peak.

"Price-maintenance laws have created a healthier marketing atmosphere, and greater efforts were being made to establish uniform trade-in allowance rates on old radios. Installment sales were restricted to shorter terms, some retailers reducing the maximum from 24 to 18 months.

"Keeping production aligned closely to market absorption, many manufacturers dropped to lower schedules in August, when inventories started to accumulate and orders for October delivery failed to reach expected proportions. As curtailment was extended in September, output for the nine months of 1937 ranged from 10 to 30 per cent more than in the 1936 period.

Not all Divisions Hit

"Not all divisions were affected by the curtailment, as operations were well maintained at factories turning out automobile radios. Major shipments, however, were to automobile makers, to be included as a part of the new models, instead of to distributors as a year ago. In spite of the slower rate, 1937 output was expected to top the peak reached in 1936.

"Half-year sales by manufacturers, as compiled by Radio Today, went to 3,348,635 receivers, a rise of 12 per cent from the previous high in the six months of 1936.

"Lifted to a new high at $50,097,000, national advertising broadcast during the nine months of 1937 was 23.3 per cent more than the peak recorded for the corresponding 1936 period at $40,637,000. It also exceeded the annual totals of all years prior to 1936, and was only 16.0 per cent short of the $59,671,000 set down for the latter, which was the largest in the industry's history. The year's high of $6,345,000 in March was the fifth time that the monthly total had passed the $6,000,000 mark since broadcasting started," concludes the report.

Wheat Loses Nearly All of Early Gain

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Wheat scored maximum gains of 1⅝ cents a bushel today, but lost nearly all of the gain.

A pronounced letup in speculative buying of wheat futures on price upturns was apparent. Substantial curtailment of the United States wheat visible supply total failed to make any decided market impression.

At the close, wheat was ¼-1⅛ above Saturday's finish, Dec. 97⅝-¾, May 97¼-⅜, corn ¼-⅞ up, Dec. 58⅛-⅝, May 59¾, and oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today Last Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.95⅛ $4.95⅛ $8.2397
Cables	4.95⅜ 4.95⅜ 8.2397
France—franc	.0337 .0338 $
Belgium—belga	.1687 .1685 .1695
Swit'rl'd—franc	.2305 .2304 $
Italy—lira	.0526 .0526 .0526
Germany—mark	.4017 .4017 .4033
Holland-guilder	.5529 .5528 $
Sweden—krona	.2553 .2553 .4537
Norway—krone	.2468 .2468 .4537
Denmark—krone	.2210 .2211 .4537
Spain—peseta	† † .3267
Greece—drachma	.0091 .0091 .0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887 .1887 .2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350 .0350 $
Finland—finm'k	.0220 .0220 .0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975 .1975 .2961
Poland—zloty	.1891 .1891 .1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450 .0450 .0748
Roumania—leu	.0076 .0076 .0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233 .0233 .0298
South America	
Argentina—peso†	.2985 .2985 .7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570 .0570 .2025
Chile—peso†	.0400 .0375 .2060
Peru—sol	.2600 .2575 .4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡ .5900‡ 1.7510
Far East	
Japan—yen	.2884 .2883 .8440
India—rupee	.3740 .3740 .6180
Java—florin	.5549 .5549 .6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106 .3102 *
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Mexico	
Mexico—peso	.2780 .2780 .8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. $Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec	.97⅜	.99	.97¼	.97⅝	+.00½
May	.96½	.98⅝	.96½	.97¼	—.00⅝
July	.91⅜	.93½	.91⅜	.92¼	+.00½
Corn					
Dec.	.57⅜	.58⅝	.57⅛	.58⅜	+.01
May	.59¼	.60	.59	.59⅞	+.00⅜
July	.60	.60¾	.60	.60¼	+.00¼
Oats					
Dec.	.30¼	.30½	.30⅛	.30¼	—.00⅛
May	.30¾	.30⅞	.30⅝	.30⅝	
Rye					
Dec.	.72¾	.74⅝	.72¾	.74⅝	+.01⅝
May	.73⅛	.75⅛	.73⅛	.74⅝	+.01⅝

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.12	105.12	105.12
5	3¼s '41	106.2	106.2	106.2
8	3¼s '45-'43	106.11	106.11	106.11
4	3¼s '48-'44	106.6	106.4	106.4
16	4s '54-'44	111	110.292	110.29
1	2¾s '47-'45	102.10	102.10	102.10
10	3s '48-'46	104	104	104
28	3½ '49-'46	104.17	104.15	104.15
2	4¼s '52-'47	115.12	115.12	115.12
3	2¾s '51-'48	100.15	100.15	100.15
2	3¼s '52-'49	104.7	104.7	104.7
23	2½s '53-'49	97.24	97.16	97.23
3	2¾s '54-'51	99.19	99.18	99.19
7	3s '55-'51	102.14	102	102.1
120	2¾s '60-'55	100.9	100.3	100.6
25	2¾s '59-'56	99.3	99.2	99.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3¼s '64-'44	102.20	102.20	102.20

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¾s '49-'39	100.14	100.14	100.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	97	97	97
4	Alleghany 5s '44	77½	77½	77½
5	Alleghany 5s '49	69	69	69
42	Alleghany 5s '50 st	29¾	27½	29¼
3	Allied Strs 4½s '50	93	93	93
5	Allied Strs 4½s '51	99	99⅞	99
85	Allis Chalm 4s '52	102½	101⅞	102¼
23	Am & ForP5s 2030	64	63	64
27	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	102⅞	102⅞
8	Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	112⅞	113
12	Am T & T 3¾s '66	99⅞	99	99⅞
20	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	104
37	Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	100	100	100
1	Am W W &E 6s '75	100	100	100
21	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103½	103¾	103¼
14	Ang C Nitra deb '67	28½	28½	28½
2	Arm Del 4s '57	93¾	93¼	93¼
11	Arm Del 4s '55	94¾	94¼	94¼
4	AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	109¾	110¼
6	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
2	Atl & Birm 4s '33	20½	20½	20½
5	ACL cit 4s '52	82	82	82
10	A C Line 5s '45	98¾	98½	98¾
15	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	36½	35⅜	36½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	63½	63½	63½
2	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	30	30	30
19	Austin & N W 5s '41	100½	100	100
26	B&O rfg 6s '95	65	63½	64
55	B&O 1st 5s '48	97½	96	97½
28	B&O rfg 5s '95	58¼	52½	55¼
51	B&O 5s '96 P	54	51	53½
28	B&O 5s 2000 D	54	51	53½
59	B&O cv 4½s '60	48	44½	48
12	B&O 4s '48	90	89	89½
5	B&O 5s S W '50	76	74	74½
1	Bank&Aroo cn 4s'51	106	106	106
3	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
31	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	100¾	102
48	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93	92¼	92⅝
20	Boston&Me 5s '67	52½	50	52½
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	49½	49½	49½
8	BotConM6½s '34 ct	11	10½	11
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	100¾	100¾
26	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	62	61¼	61¼
1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	83½	83½	83½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	87½	87⅛	87¼
31	Bkly UGas 5s '57 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
19	Buf R&P 4½s '57	59⅜	58¾	59
4	Bush Term 5s '55	47	47	47
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Can Sou 5s '62	110	110	110
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117	117	117
7	Can NatRy 4½s '57	112	111⅝	112
50	Can Pac 5s '54	102½	101½	102½
15	Can Pac 4½s '60	95	94¼	95
39	Can Pac 4s perp	85	84	84¾
1	Cc Cc&StL 5s '52	108½	108½	108½
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	77	77	77
3	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	20	20	20
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	9	9	9
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12½	12½	12½
3	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	94½	94	94½
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	79	78¾	79
3	Cen R R N J 5s '87	36⅞	36¼	36⅞
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	61	61	61
2	ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	Chi&Alton 3s '49	37	37	37
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	110	110	110
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	105½	105½	105½
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¼	110¼	110¼
41	Chic G W West 5s '59	106½	106½	106½
32	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15⅜	13½	15⅜
41	Chic Ind Stl West 5s '69	20¼	19⅛	20¼
2	Chi I & L 6s '66	7	7	7
15	Chi I & L 5s '66	7	7	7
128	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	12	10½	12
66	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅜	4	4¼
3	CM&SP 4½s '89C	32¾	32¾	32¾
7	Chi&NW 6½s '36	27	27	27
17	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12½	12½
5	Chi&NW 3½s '87	22	22	22
65	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	8¼	7⅞	8¼
5	Chi&NW4½s2037C	11	11	11
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	21½	21½	21½
2	Chi Ry 5s '27	50	50	50
44	CRI&P 4½s '52A	10	9	9⅜
10	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5¾	5½	5¾
20	CRI&P 4s '88	19⅞	18¾	19⅞
9	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	19	18⅛	19
26	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	10¼	10	10¼
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Childs Co 5s '43	64¾	64¾	64¾
17	CinnGas&El 3¼s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
18	Cin Union Term 3½s '71	103½	103½	103½
10	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	109	109	109
27	CCC&StL 4½s '77	78	77	77¾
15	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106	105½	106
3	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102¾	102½	102¾
3	ClevUnTerm4¼s'77C	98½	97½	98
4	Col F & I 5s '70	67	66½	66¾
2	Col & So 4½s '80	49	49	49
1	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
1	Columbia G 5s'52May	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
21	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100	100½
1	Conn Riv Pow3¾s'61	105	105	105
2	Con Coal Del 5s '60	53	53	53
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	102½	102½	102½
12	Con Gas Y 4½s'51	107	106⅞	106⅞
56	Con Oil 3½s '51	96	95¼	95¾
10	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
1	Crown Will 6s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Cuba NoRy5½s'42	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	47	47	47
30	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	74	72	74
4	D G & E 5s '51	107	107	107
1	D G & E 5s '51 st	107	107	107
18	D & R G 4½s '36	14	14	14
13	D & R G 4s '36	14	13	14
5	D & R G West 5s '55	6¾	6½	6½
36	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6½	6	6½
11	D & R G West 5s '78	11½	11	11½
5	Det Ed 5s '52	107½	107½	107½
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
3	E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	108	108	108
1	E Ten lien 5s '38	100	100	100
16	Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	101¾	101¼	101¾
10	El Paso NatGas4½s'51	102¼	102	102¼
65	Erie rfg 5s '67	51	48	50
51	Erie rfg 5s '75	51¼	48	50½
11	Erie gen lien 4s '96	63	62	63
5	Erie gr 4s '53 D	58	58	58
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	116½	116½	116½
7	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101¼	100½	100½
10	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100¼	100	100¼
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100	100	100
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¼	104	104
1	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103¼	103¼
6	Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	101¾	101¼	101¾
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	54	54	54
5	Goodrich 4½s '56	97	97	97
30	Goodrich 6s '45	98½	97½	98½
18	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103⅜	102¾	103⅜
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105	105	105
6	Gt Nor 5s '73	101¼	100	101¼
21	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	94	93	94
7	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93½	93½	93½
116	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106¼	103¼	105⅞
54	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	97½	99
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86¼	86	86¼
5	G Bay&W deb B	7½	7½	7½
5	Gulf M&N 5s '50	88	88	88
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	88	88	88
1	Hous OilTex 5½s '48	99	99	99
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33⅞	33	33⅞
41	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	50	50	50
14	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16	15½	16
12	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106½	106⅜	106½
3	Ill Cen 4s '52	58¼	58¼	58¼
10	Ill Cen 4s '55	60	58	60
21	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	47	45	47
24	IS&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	55	54	55
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	56	56
44	Interb R Tr 6s '32	16	15½	15½
44	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	52½	52¼	52¼
25	Interlake Iron 6s '47	75	75	75
11	Int Gt Nor aj 5s '52	6	6	6
24	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	22	20	22
3	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	21	21	21
26	Int Hydro El 6s '44	62½	60	62
4	IntMer Mar 6s '41	55½	55	55
13	Int Paper 6s '55	83	80½	82½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	93¼	93¼	93¼
32	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	81½	80	81½
30	Int T&T 4½s '52	52	49	52
36	Int T&T 5s '55	56½	54	56½
10	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
6	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	100	99½	100
4	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	31	31	31
16	K C South 5s '50	64	61⅞	64
10	K C South 3s '50	74½	83½	84½
1	K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
2	Kans C & P 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
3	Keith B P 6s '46	91	91	91
4	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102⅜
10	Kresge Found 3½s '47	92	91¾	91¾
10	Lac Gas 6s '62A	48⅛	48½	48⅝
10	Lac Gas 3½s '53	62	60½	62
1	Lac Gas 5s '53	92	92	92
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	28½	28½	28½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	30	30	30
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40¼	40	40
9	Leh Val 4s 2003	35¼	32½	35¼
1	Lex & E 5s '65	111½	111½	111½
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	126½	126¼	126½
5	Loew's 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94	94	94
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	94½	94¼	94½
2	Lorillard Co 7s '44	126¾	126¼	126¾
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	73½	73½	73½
1	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106½	106½	106½
10	Lou & N 4½s 2003	96	95¾	96
2	Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
3	Lou & N 3¾s 2003	85½	85½	85½
10	Maine Cen 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
8	Manat Sug 7½s '42	35¾	35¾	35¾
28	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	35⅞	31	35⅞
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28¾	27	27
13	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	27	26½	26½
9	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97¼	97½	97¼
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	103½	103½	103½
3	Mex Int 4s '77 asd	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
2	MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	100½	100¾	100¾
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '79	68	68	68
22	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11	10	11
19	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	50	48	50
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	29½	28½	29
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	74½	72¾	74½
10	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	40	39⅞	40
15	Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	5½	6
10	Mo Pac 5s '65A	22¼	21½	22¼
112	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22	20	21¾
34	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22	20	21½
15	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22	20	21½
21	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20¼	20	20
33	MoPac gen 4s '75	8	7	8
3	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	21	21	21
7	Mob&Oh 5s '38	12	11	11½
4	Mob&O 4½s '77	13½	11½	13½
1	MonWPaPbSv 4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
19	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90¾	89¾	90½
5	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¼	100	100
3	Mor&Essex 5s '55	80½	78	80⅞
7	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	65	65	65
45	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100	99	99⅝
10	NatDist Pr 4½s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
12	Nat Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
2	New Eng T&T 5s '52	122¾	122¾	122¾
4	N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	95¼	95½	95¼
15	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37	36	36
4	NO Tex&M 4½s '56	34	34	34
20	NYC rfg 5s 2013	73½	72	73⅛
14	NYC 4½s 2013 A	72	71	72
2	NYC cn 4s '98	87½	87½	87½
1	NYC 3¾s '46	97	97	97
43	NYC 3¼s '52	91¼	89	90½
31	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	72½	71	72
4	NYC&HR 3½s '97	94½	94¼	94½
6	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	85⅝	85	85⅝
2	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	85½	85½	85½
15	NY Chi & StL 6s 38	84	84	84
24	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	76	75	76
49	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	66¼	63½	66¼
4	NY Ch&StL 4s 'G	95¼	95	95
1	NY2Dock Co 5s 38	40	40	40
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	51	51	51
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	NY Edis 3¼s 66	100¾	100½	100¾
1	NY G E H&P 5s 48	122	122	122
1	NY G El H&P 4s 49	112½	112½	112⅝
37	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25	23	24½
5	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	36	36	36
2	NYNH&H 4½s 67	25	25	25
7	NYNH&H cv 6s 47	70½	70½	70½
8	NYNH&H Con 4s54	18¾	18½	18⅝
5	NYNH&H Con 4s 56	18¾	18¾	18⅝
13	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	10½	10¼	10½
4	NY O & W gen 4s 55	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	NY Steam 6s 47	108	107¾	108
10	NY S&W gen 5s 40	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	15	15	15
1	NY Tel 4½s 30	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	NY Tel 3¼s 67	102⅛	101½	102⅛
5	NYW&Bost4½s'48	5	5	5
2	NYagaraMuSP3½s'66	103½	103½	103½
2	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	93	90	93
6	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	98½	98	98½
35	Nor Pac 6s 2047	97	95	97
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	87½	87½	87½
8	Nor Pac 2047 D	87½	87½	87½
8	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
11	Nor Pac 4s '97	100¼	100	100
13	Nor Pac 3s 2047	65	63½	65
7	Ogden&LCk4s'48	14½	14½	14½
15	Ohio Ed 4s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
31	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	94	94	94
4	Okla GE 3¾s '66	98¾	98¼	98¾
4	Okla G&E 4s '46	100¾	100½	100⅝
4	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105½	105	105
5	Otis Steel 4½s '62	73½	72½	73⅛
11	Pac Gas&El 3¼s '66	98½	98½	98½
8	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	102¼	102	102
13	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	105¼	104¾	105¼
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	101½	101½	101½
1	Para Pict 6s '55	95	95	95
14	Para Pict 3¼s '47	79¼	79	79
13	Parmelee T 6s '44	43	41½	41½
5	Pen Ch&Det 4s'47	104	104	104
25	Pen P&Lt 4¼s '61	99½	99¼	99½
1	Pen Co 3½s '41 B	104½	104½	104½
6	Pen Co 4s '63	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
21	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104⅞	104¼	104¾
21	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95	92⅞	95
30	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101	100	101
46	Pen RR 4¼s '84E	100⅞	100	100⅞
9	Pen RR 3¾s '70	93½	93½	93½
138	Pen RR 3½s '52	93¼	91	93¼
10	Peoria & E cn 4s '90	77½	77¼	77¼
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
37	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	103½	103	103¼
2	PhilBal&cW 4½s'81D	109⅛	109	109
20	Phila Co 5s '67	92	90½	92
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	103½	103½	103½
18	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	53¼	51½	53¼
3	Ph Rd C&I 5s '73	17½	17½	17½
11	PhilippineRy 4s '37	12½	10¾	12¼
2	PCC & St L 4½s '77	105	105	105
5	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	87	87	87
3	Portl Gen El 5s '50	104	104	104
21	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	52	49½	51
33	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12½	11½	12½
19	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	103	102¾	103
37	Ready 4½s '97A	101	100½	100½
15	Ready 4½s '97B	100¾	100	100¾
40	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	98	96¾	97⅞
10	Republic Steel 5½s '54	107	106½	106½
1	Republic Steel 4½s '61	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	87	87	87
17	Richfield Oil 4s '52	90	89	89
2	RI Ark & La 4½s '34	97⅞	93¾	93¾
15	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101	100¾	100½
1	StLIM&SsR&G '33	6½	6⅝	6⅝
2	StLIM&SsR&G'33ct	63	63	63
70	St L

Dry League Maps New Drive To Outlaw Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 25—A militant program intended to build temperance from its foundations—through organized education in the Anti-Saloon League's youth movement, through women's and farm organizations and the "Court Trials of Alcohol" which the League has sponsored—was set forth in an address by Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, League founder, at a dinner in his honor on the occasion of his retirement, Oct. 21.

Dr. Russell will continue to promote his "court trials" labelled "Church vs. Booze," "Safety vs. Tragedy," and similar titles, in which the defendant is "Beverage Alcohol" and the charge is murder.

These trials already have been put on in many small communities and now are moving into larger cities. The first and largest big city on the program is Philadelphia, where the trial is scheduled to be held today in the Russell Conwell Foundation Baptist Church auditorium.

50 Years for Cause

Dr. Russell, lawyer, minister and untiring foe of liquor, celebrated at this dinner his fiftieth year of work for the dry cause and estimated he had travelled 1,240,000 miles about the globe in its behalf.

Dr. Russell, who gives all credit for the founding of the League to his wife, Lillian, who sat beside him at the dinner, in 1909 moved headquarters of the league to Westerville, Ohio, where it has remained since.

He is confident the United States again will legislate against liquor and thinks "that within the next 10 years the first laws will have been enacted." He also said that more than 200 local option victories had been won in Ohio and Pennsylvania alone in the last two years, bringing the total to 400 since repeal.

Warm tributes came to Dr. Russell from speakers at the dinner and from well-wishers all over the country. He was characterized as a symbol and a prophecy—personifying a spirit of hostility to liquor which is uncrushed by the repeal episode, and which turns now to youth as the genesis of permanent moral improvement. Through this mild, tenacious crusader, it was said, millions have registered themselves in the drive to combat its entrenched interests.

Mistakes Cited

Dr. Russell said the League had learned a lesson through the last prohibition experiment which came in the form of the Eighteenth Amendment. He said war conditions brought about prohibition to many sections that were not ready to receive it.

"The necessary educational groundwork had not been done," he said, "and we should not have had prohibition in territories we couldn't hold. We made some blunders and next time, yes in the lifetime of adults now living, laws suppressing and repressing the use of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes will be enacted and again in force."

Plans for the future of the League call for a furtherance of its youth movement and an attempt to educate the citizenry on the abuses of liquor through women's and farm organizations.

Dr. Russell was born in Stillwater, Minn., practiced law in Ohio, Iowa and New York and held pastorates in Kansas City, Mo., Chicago and small Ohio towns. In recent years he has devoted his time to moral suasion work and attempting to stimulate pledge signing.

Court room scenes in his alcohol trials are true to legal life. A jury representing the citizenry of the community is selected, judges are clothed in regulation gowns and prosecutors and defending counsel are chosen. Of course the verdict is "death" for alcohol.

Dr. Russell reports these trials are becoming increasingly popular and are stimulating thinking especially among the younger generation.

His leading aides in the fight for prohibition, also spoke, including Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Liquor Traffic Assailed

In his talk at the banquet Dr. Russell said the reorganized liquor traffic in the United States is now the most "satanic for doing deeds of darkness of any time in our nation's history" for the following reasons:—

"1—For the first time our national and state governments have become active sponsors, endorsers and managers of the distribution of intoxicating drinks. This fact deceives the people, especially the youth, into thinking that to drink the booze is really patriotic.

"2—The second reason our liquor traffic is the worst ever is its greatly increased number of places of sale. In 1890 the 'high liquor mark' for rumshops was 250,000. This number was gradually reduced to the 177,000 remaining in 1920. Now there are more than 500,000,—twice as many as in 1890 and three times the number closed in 1920.

"3—For the first time, all ages and both sexes now booze together. Our old-time saloon was for men only. Now the commingling of classes, ages and sexes together contributes not only to increased drinking but to sex delinquency.

"4—The fourth reason is the introduction of barmaids. In Europe barmaids have served liquor, here never in the past. A recent, careful survey revealed the number of hostesses and barmaids to be 1,200,000.

"5—The fifth reason is aggressive advertising. The liquor publicity pressure campaign has followed the lines of the cigarette publicity which organized millions of women and young women to be smokers. This has steadily grown in variety and intensity. The new "United Brewers' Industrial Foundation" is now as work seeks by attractive prints widely circulated to insinuate specious claims of beer's respectability into the home, college, school, church and other social institutions. Future annual publicity is estimated to run as high as a million dollars."

Sea Strike Brings Arrest

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28 (AP)—Fourteen seamen were held under $1,000 bail here, each charged with conspiring to deprive their captain of authority in a foreign port.

They are the members of the crew of the freighter Algic, beset with labor difficulties and desertions on a round trip voyage to Buenos Aires.

The charges were based on contentions by Capt. Joseph Gainard that the men refused to obey orders in Montevideo, Uruguay. Captain Gainard said the men struck there in sympathy with a strike of stevedores on the Montevideo docks.

The charges were contained in warrants issued Saturday by the United States District Attorney after study of the log of the strife-ridden vessel's voyage.

The Baltimore Branch of the National Maritime Union on Sunday asked President Roosevelt to remove Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the National Maritime Commission, because of the arrest.

A resolution adopted by the union said the arrest of the 14 seamen, who struck while the ship was in Montevideo, Uruguay, was "another move on the part of the ship owners to deprive American seamen of their rights of collective bargaining."

A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

leadership of Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. He declined to comment on the statement issued by William Green yesterday that the "door of the American Federation of Labor is open," other than to remark that "Mr. Green is, of course, very voluble."

Mr. Green's assumption in the same statement that the union of warring factions, if it occurred, would be "under the banner of the A. F. of L." was regarded in some quarters as provocative. But Mr. Murray merely declared:

"Our minds are open—they are always open." With that the C. I. O. group also went into the inner sanctum. There the two groups intermingled, shaking hands. Mr. Harrison turned to the C. I. O. group exclaiming,

"We could have settled this thing before if you boys had let us."

Renew Social Contacts

"Glad to see you again!" said several leaders as they met. Cameramen were allowed in for a few minutes prior to the first discussion. Murray and Harrison smilingly posed shaking hands.

An hour and 20 minutes later the first session concluded. Harrison and Murray came to the door of the suite together and Mr. Harrison delivered a joint statement for the two as a battalion of newsmen encompassed them, and a row of cameramen standing on chairs in the rear kept up their incessant flashlighting. The two men stood in shadows and were illuminated by the fitful lighning strokes of the camera bulbs. Harrison explained that only procedural matters had been discussed and that the session would be resumed in the afternoon.

"We discussed the procedure to be followed in this conference. Maybe we will have some news this afternoon."

"I don't see any black eyes!" commented a reporter.

"That's right," Mr. Harrison replied, smiling, "this is a peaceful meeting. We are here to make peace."

When Good Fellows Get—

Despite the absence of specific announcement the mere fact of the leaders of the two rival factions sitting down together in one room, round one table, was considered the most significant labor news in two years. Labor leaders are only equalled by politicians in passing from the thunder and brimstone relationship to comradely affection.

An example of this was the former bitterly vituperative feud between John L. Lewis and John Brophy who organized a rival mine union with Powers Hapgood, 1926-1928. Today, Mr. Brophy is the adjutant general of Mr. Lewis's forces while Powers Hapgood is also a fellow worker. Labor leaders often take the position of lawyers in a suit in jurisdictional matters it is pointed out, and are able quickly to fraternize if the ground for controversy is expunged.

Dispute absence of specific details national interest was such that press association representatives dictated accounts of what was, or was not, happening almost continuously into private telephone lines during the course of the morning.

The long, delicate negotiations, if they develop, will be the source of almost constant rumor and speculation in the opinion of labor specialists, but developments are likely to remain obscure.

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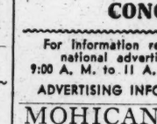

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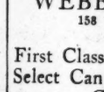

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730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Home Furnishing Made Easy—By Buying On the "Bay's" Convenient Budget Plan.

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

THE BOYS SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
Outfitters to Men and Boys
10136 Jasper Avenue

General Classified

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED
Why not be independent? "You can by the Mutual Plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. A limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our products. Write today for full details. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1138, Binghamton, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Guest room; bath; breakfast and garage available; beautiful suburban home; prefer professional woman or woman business executive. Box 12, 1293 National Press Bldg.

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose underwear; direct to wearer; guaranteed one year, complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary; write today Dept. CS-10. ROSECLIFF - QUAKER, 1239 Broadway, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery. Liberal commissions. Investment unnecessary. Free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Golden Pheasant
Evening Shoes
Shimmer in
Metallic Brocades
Place your order two weeks in advance
Shoes, Second Floor

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"You must be smartly corseted to wear the new fashions."
ROBINSONS
are Hamilton headquarters for the famous
Nu-Back Corsets
for all figures . . . with the patented back that cannot ride up.
Starting at $3.95 . . . Expert trained graduate Corsetieres to help you.
The new phone number is 7-4411

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Before buying your fur coat this year visit our FUR DEPARTMENT for a beautiful selection.
Smallman & Ingsam
Limited
LONDON CANADA

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Visit our new modern store for Popular Priced Footwear
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1176

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1340

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science church

CUMMING
The Clothier
FALL STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET 98 T. 1332
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homogenized Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

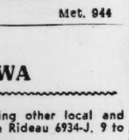
PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

The Great Parent Specialty Store of Fashion Canada
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
59 Sparks Street Telephone
Ottawa, Canada T-6008

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

McINTOSH & WATTS
CHINA HALL
Dinner Services a Speciality
English China enters Canada free!



245 BANK STREET QUEEN 4049

Dustproofed
COAL AND COKE
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street Q. 6800

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street Q 2277
78 Bank Street Q 4003

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: After 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 King St. East Toronto

For Your Hallowe'en Party
Hunts
Candies, Pastries
Novelties
Are Supreme!

Bruce McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver
HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

DAVID R. JOSEPHSON
R. O.
OPTOMETRIST
Announces that he has taken over the office of
E. M. STARK
Room 205, Medico-Dental Building
455 Spadina Ave. (at College) KI 2232

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
392 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office North End
GE. 1145 MO. 1179

STUDY CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH
in a pleasant interesting way
with a cultured French lady, widely travelled and experienced in teaching.
Individually or in small classes.
For full particulars apply to
MRS. MARGOT BINNS Hyland 4182
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

• • FREE STORAGE • •
When your sumer garments are "REVITALIZED" we will store them for you free of charge until next spring. Full insurance is carried and you get a receipt.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

GEORGE COLES LIMITED
Caterers
For All Social Functions
Main Store
719 YONGE ST. RA. 5111
Branches
Danforth Store, 138 Danforth, GE 2251
Oakwood Store, 930 St. Clair W, LL 9953
Parkdale Store, 211 Roncesvls, LO 0133

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

Suddick Radio Service
Expert Service All Makes
Official Philco Station
Auto—Home Radios
Repairs guaranteed.
Phone 4-1041 192 Tecumseh Road E.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP MORGAN'S
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

YOUR CAR
Given Special Attention for Winter Driving at
HAYES GARAGE
1179 Drummond Street
Prestone, Antifreeze, Heaters, Defrosters, etc. INSTALLED
Marq. 6926 El. 2284

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified
(Continued)

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568.

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers, G. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Ring Putney 0834)

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, 27 Oakley Street—Well furnished divan-rooms; moderate rentals include electricity, baths (constant hot water), breakfasts, arranged use of kitchen. Tel. FLAX. 8048. Evening meals available.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earls Court. Flax. 1663.

LONDON, St. John's Wood—Large unfurnished room, also smaller furnished ditto. Moderate rent. Box W-491, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Comfortably furnished rooms in quiet house near Kensington Gradens from 18/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8—Comfort and privacy; artistically furnished divan rooms, with every modern appointment; competent staff; single and double from 30/-; 5 minutes Kensington High St. Western 8985.

LONDON, 13 HALF MOON ST., MAYFAIR—Excellent service, well furnished divan rooms with or without private bath. Phones; from 35/-. Mayfair 0674

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experiences in up-to-date business office. 7 months' course; positions found. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E. C. 2

100% SUCCESSFUL coach (Oxford graduate and diploma in Education); entrance examinations public and secondary schools, matriculation, etc.; children or adults. Box W-448, BCM/CSM London.

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, Froebel teacher, Christian Scientist; January; £125. Box W-719, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

APPLE ORCHARD FOR SALE
Essex adjoining country town on bus route; 8 acres productive Cordon and Bush apple orchard planted 1931 and 1934; with or without modern house and annex, containing 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms; all town conveniences; garage and outbuildings. Box W-883. BCM/CSM, London.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2767
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, rates v.fd small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs. Engraving, Chromium and Silver Plating. Gilding. 40 years' experience J. MATTHEWS, 151 Bitacy Rise, Mill Hill, N. W. 7.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

12 SKILLED men at your service for watch and clock repairs. CHANCER'S, 269, High Rd., W. 4. Chiswick 4577

WINDOW CLEANING

A. 1. VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING Est. 1902, 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Sloane 1762—Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Road, S. W. 3
9808 Flaxman

Mlle. Bozec
for Smart Town and Country Clothes at Reasonable Prices
2 New Burlington Street, W. 1
Telephone: Regent 2147

Have I Remembered Everything?
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Will take care of all
Your Insurance Problems
1/2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9.

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a.
3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators, Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

ARTHUR PERRY
EXPERT FURRIER Est. 1884
16 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W. 1
Has beautiful fur coats in reliable skins. Excels in renovations and remodelling. Marvellous transformations.
Strictly moderate charges.
(Specialist in Sable working)
Phone GER 6200

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2.
Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W, 1. Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets. Fancy Boxes for Presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive
go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
D, HIGH STREET,
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR
GWYN-MOYRA
Florist
148 Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Sloane 1910
Debutante Dances, Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Luncheons, Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

Have Your MILK SHAKE in a
BLACK & WHITE MILK BAR
Extensive range of flavours
68, Fleet Street, E. C. 4
180/181, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
160, Cheapside, E. C. 2.
374, Grays Inn Road, W. C. 1.
16, Coventry Street, W. 1.
54, Leicester Square, W. 1.
5/6, Argyll Street, W. 1.
171, High Street, Kensington, W. 8.
15, Queen Street, Hammersmith.
35, High Street, Putney.
36, Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey.
5a, Richmond Road, Kingston, Surrey.
2, Station Parade, Rye Lane, Peckham.
54, Old Kent Road, S. E. 1.
117, High Street, Wandsworth, S. E.
291, Pentonville Road, Kings Cross, N.
194, High Road, Kilburn, N. W.
101, High Street North, East Ham.
Scott's Cream Ices Ltd.,
7a, Sulina Road, Brixton, S. W.
Stores and Warehouses,
56, Old Kent Road, S. E.

• REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD-WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone: Whitehall 7978

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
Hand-Tailored, Made-to-Measure garments that pay their way by the way they wear.
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
LONDON, ENGLAND

The Art Store
"ST. PAUL FROM THE TRENCHES"
by Gerald Warre Cornish
Foreword by
Mr. John Sidney Braithwaite M. A.
HAPPY THOUGHT CALENDAR FOR 1938
53 Sloane Square, S. W. 1
Tel. SLOANE 3621

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

VERITY PRESS
LECTURE PRINTING
POSTERS HANDBILLS
CARDS STATIONERY
BISHOPSGATE 7473
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

COULSON-LINENS
Manufactured in Ireland since 1759
Bedroom Linens
Table Damask
& Handkerchiefs
105 NEW BOND ST LONDON W.1

KENDALL & SONS
(CHELSEA) Ltd.
Funeral Directors
Cremation
PRIVATE REST CHAPELS
123A Kings Road Flaxman 2193
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Flaxman 5265
Day and Night Service

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

Printing and Advertising
A complete Press and Mail Advertising Agency plus a modern printing plant for all Church and Business requirements.
The WALTHAMSTOW PRESS
(Inc. KENT & MATTHEWS)
GUARDIAN HOUSE, E. 17 Tel. Wal. 1807

Personal Supervision of Principal at the
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture Salon of
ETHEL OAKLEY LTD.
50 Beauchamp Place, Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
Tel. KEN. 0843 3 minutes from Harrods

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, always ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON W 8.
WESTERN 0921

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T. M. Sloane 1032

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley N. 3
Tel. FIN 2216/7
For Everything Electrical Radio and Television
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N. North Finchley

ANNE THIERRY
13, Market Parade
North Finchley, N. 12
Millinery and Knitwear
We specialise in W. X. and O. S. in Knitwear and Plain Afternoon Gowns.

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead

The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in. complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3.

LONDON S. E.—Blackheath

"HANDICRAFTS"
10, Creswell Park, Blackheath, S. E. 3
Wools, Fancy Needlework
All Artistic Requirements Supplied
Latest Novelties from Vienna
Phone Lee Green 1979

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

DAYS
S. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

Dixon's Garages
OF
131, West Hill, Putney, S. W. 15, and 39/41 Wimbledon Park Rd., Southfields, S. W. 18
'PHONE PUT 0396-7
Are there to SERVICE your CAR
Try them

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

Having told you about paints, heaters, tools and lamps
Kindly note: among the 1001 articles stocked are "Locks, bolts and bars."
DAVID ELLEY LTD.
496 Streatham High Road, S. W. 16
PHONE POLLARDS 4929
The "Safe James" Fire Is Grate at 15/-.

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

The oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon. Tel. WIM. 0021
and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure milk delivered twice daily.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co. Ltd.
DUBLIN. RATHMINES.
DUN LAOGHAIRE. BRAY

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Switzers
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO. LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

Buy Your COAL
Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS 18 Westmoreland Street

Stationery, Printing, Sports Goods, Fountain Pens, Fishing Tackle, Travel Goods
Best Goods—Best Service
Dame HELY'S Street

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
for Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage.
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
138 STEPHEN'S GREEN

W. Holmes & Co Limited
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

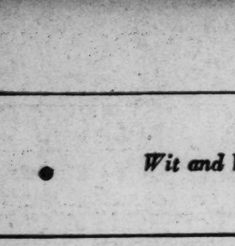
Cryptogram

Premier Chautemps, of France, recently made the following statement:

"JT ISH RSHGQ JFZPSEO Y FYD, JN'X COXN NS COBJD CI ZOPXHYQJDB LJF NLYN LO JX YGPOYQI NLYN RLJKL ISH RSHGQ LYEO LJF CO."

Fun With Matches

Arrange 24 matches as shown in the sketch below. Then try rearranging only 4 of the matches to form 1 large and 2 small squares.



Letter Changing

The change given some time ago from DINE to FOOD in 7 moves has been cut down to 4 moves by readers in Jackson Heights, N. Y., and Guayaquil, Ecuador. Today a Findlay, Ohio, reader shares an opportunity to change GIRL to MAID in 6 moves.

What Is the Number?

The sum of 2 digits of a number is 12. If the order of the digits is reversed, the number will lack 12 of being doubled. What is the number?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to start the week:

1	perplex	irritate	
2	trespass	harbor	
3	embrace	confuse	1
4	endow	shun	
5	absorb	form	
6	magnify	comprise	
7	protect	intrude	
8	provoke	engross	
9	organize	amplify	
10	avoid	enrich	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Apple Products

A girl had planned to make a large part of her school expenses for the coming year from the sale of early apples that grew in the orchard of her farm home; however, the abundance of apples everywhere made the price low, and the prospects of large sales were not attractive.

The home was on a highway; so she decided that she might find sale for products made from the apples, if not for the apples. So each day in a little booth built near the road she displays Dutch apple pies (crisp and tasty), Dutch coffee cake (a sweetened bread dough covered with quartered apples), and apple sauce in jars. The products are delicious, and sell readily.—E. H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Jest a Minute

"No manicure today, Miss Jones—I have a date to make mud pies this afternoon!"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Vacancy Created

Question: The bylaws of our society are being amended, increasing the board from four to five members. Section 5 of our bylaws states: "The directors shall be elected at the annual business meeting in January and shall serve one year following." Section 3 reads: "The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their board."

The question arises, Is it possible for the Directors to appoint the new member of the Board of Directors? or will it be necessary to change Section 5 of the bylaws in order to place a fifth member on the board at the present time?

Answer: The amendment takes effect immediately, unless other provision is made at the time of its adoption. Since it requires a board of five, and only four were elected at the last annual meeting, there is a vacancy. If Section 3 above were omitted, the members would, under common parliamentary law, elect the member to fill the vacancy; but Section 3 above supersedes common parliamentary law, and gives to the board the power to fill vacancies between annual meetings. Hence, in this case, the board should appoint the new member.

Daily Anecdote

Outcropping at Plymouth

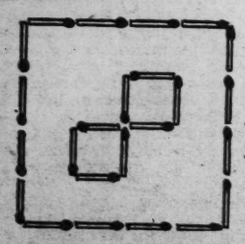
Wendell Phillips, reformer and son of fair Harvard, while visiting Cape Cod stood before the famous Rock at Plymouth. A friend with him commented upon the good fortune of Plymouth in having such a historic symbol within its boundaries.

"I do not acknowledge the right of Plymouth to the whole rock," was Phillips' reply. "The rock underlies all America; it only crops out here."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "If you would improve a man, it's best to begin by persuading him that he is already that which you would have him be."

Fun With Matches:

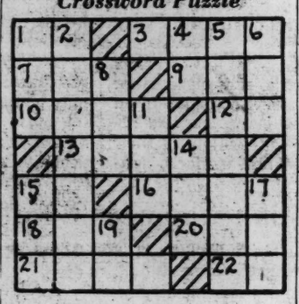


Letter Changing: Girl, gird, bird, bard, lard, laid, maid.

What Is the Number?: 48.

Fun With Synonyms: Perplex—confuse; trespass—intrude; embrace—comprise; endow—enrich; absorb—engross; magnify—amplify; protect—harbor; provoke—irritate; organize—form; avoid—shun.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Pronoun
3 Ball of yarn
7 Constellation
9 Man's name
10 Be awaiting settlement
12 Preposition
13 Manners
15 Jumbled type
16 Plaintive cry
18 Indian
20 Foot-digit
21—Shelter of canvas
22 Negation

Down

1 Chance
2 Hermit
4 Musical note
5 Act of omitting
6 Be victorious
8 Cuckoo
11 Condensed moisture
14 Anglo-Saxon pony
15 Place
17 Sign of the zodiac
19 Printer's measure

(Solution Appears Among Advertisements)

Scenes Which Beckon the Traveler to Yosemite National Park

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor Camera Club from June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Upper Left—Camera Enthusiast Takes a Shot From Glacier Point. Upper Right—The Sunrise Climber's Reward Is a Remarkable View. Lower—Tame Deer in Yosemite National Park

Quotation for Today

A DUTY dodged is like a debt unpaid; it is only deferred, and we must come back and settle the account at last.—JOSEPH FORT NEWTON.

In Lighter Vein

Righto!

A small boy was asked in school to compare the adjective "little."

"Little, smaller, nothing at all," was his prompt answer.

Why Can't It Be?

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?
Or a key to the lock of his hair?
Can his eye be called an academy
Because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what gems are found?
Who crosses the bridge of his nose?
Can he use, when shingling the roof of his house,
The nails on the end of his toes?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail?
If so, what can he do?
How does he sharpen his shoulder blades—
Oh, no, I don't know—do you?

Can he sit in the shade of the palm of his hand?
Or a beat on his eardrum hear?
If the calf of his leg eats the corn on his toes,
Should he not grow his corn on the ear?

—Lula Stephens

Two to One

"What do you think that three balls in front of a pawnshop mean?"

"Maybe it's 2 to 1 you don't get the stuff back."—National Police Review.

Now It Can Be Told

A little girl said to the little boy who was playing with her:

"When I was born I was so s'prised I couldn't speak for a whole year and a half"—Wingham (Ont.) Advance Times.

Reducing

Little Betty could not count beyond four. One day when the child had picked five berries, her mother said, "How many have you, Betty?"

At first Betty looked puzzled, then she grinned and said: "Wait till I eat one; then I'll tell you."

—Answers

"This table tennis is a bit hard on the table, Mr. Simpson."

Brevities

Punch (C.): An American film magnate is visiting this country. It is rumored that his mission is to launch a "Come to Hollywood" movement among American screen stars.

St. Louis Times-Star: A second-rate author is proud of the great number of words he has written; a good one is proud of the great number of words he left out.

Worcester Gazette: The federal national park service warns tourists not to encourage bears to sit up and beg. The animals have enough human traits already, and might start a march on Washington at any time.

Humorist: At the conclusion of a first night performance, one member of the audience stood up in the stalls and cheered loudly. One theory is that this enthusiastic well-wisher was the author's tailor.

Detroit News: The Legionnaires disperse to their respective homes, tired but happy. And Manhattan, built on the everlasting rock, still stands.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Buy a corner lot. You may not find oil or gold on it, but in time somebody will want it for a filling station.

Odors I Like Best

The breath of spring.
The sharp tang of wood fire.
The freshness of rain-washed earth.
The sweet distillations of roses.
The tonic whiff of salt air.
The pungency of new-baked bread.
The odor of wild honeysuckle.
The smell of sizzling bacon.
The fragrance of pine needles.

—Grenville Kleiser

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What two countries are offering free ports to Austria in return for trade?

2. What encouraging record has been established by the clipper planes flying between America and China?

3. What is the purpose of the new air traffic rules which go into effect Nov. 1?

4. Which nation is the most important single factor in Japan's economic life?

5. What country has set up a definite scale of wages for its actors and concert artists?

6. Who has been appointed by President Roosevelt to head the Government's new low-cost housing and slum clearance program?

7. What country is planning to give pay increases to all state employees?

8. What important victory has just been won by the insurgent army in Spain?

9. Does Great Britain advocate economic sanctions against Japan?

10. What news overshadowed all other business news in America this last week?

11. What new type of radiocasts are to be presented shortly by the United States Department of Commerce?

12. Is Italy going ahead with its plan to develop its African possessions?

13. What two signatories of the Nine-Power pact have as yet not accepted invitations to the Brussels conference?

14. What achievements have been credited to the Civilian Conservation Corps?

15. Does the vocabulary of the average successful business executive rank ahead of that of the average college professor?

(Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pictures and Titles

This is a game that can be varied to suit the company; that is, groups of a literary turn might agree to choose the titles of books, musical folk might prefer titles of songs, while followers of the stage and screen would doubtless get theirs from the titles of plays.

This being decided on, and every one being provided with a strip of paper and a pencil, the game begins.

Let us say you choose titles of songs. Every one writes down the name of a song at the top of his paper, for example, "Fugitive Love." Pass this to your left-hand neighbor, and receive, in turn, one from your right. Under the title written on the paper you have just received you must draw a picture which represents the title. Turn down the title and pass this on. Now from your right you receive a picture under which you must write the title of the song which you think it represents. Turn down the picture and pass this on, always leaving visible only the last title or picture.

As an example of what might happen, let us follow the recent adventures of "Fugitive Love" round a song lovers' circle: The person receiving the title, drew a picture of a man chasing his straw hat down a windy street. His neighbor considered this and wrote, "Should He Upbraid?"

Beneath this appeared a picture of a lovely maiden weeping into a cloud of golden hair. Followed, naturally, "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair."

This was pictured as a woman in curling pins yelling out of the upper window. This was entitled cynically, "Come While the Twilight Closes."

The last picture was a masterpiece, representing an ardent gentleman appealing movingly to a haughty and unappreciative lady. Beneath this, the last player croaked, "Nay, Though My Heart Should Break!"

Try it. It's lots of fun!—Hilda T., Arlington, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Just Once More

Baton Rouge, La.

There was pride in the man's voice when he said: "It will be only a few more days now and I shall be able to say that I haven't touched a drop of liquor for a whole year. And it is all because of my daughter, 12 years old."

The one addressed was more than casually interested, so the man continued his story. "It happened like this," he said. "I had come home one night, pretty much under the influence of liquor, as was frequently the case, and I had flung myself down on my bed, too stupefied to take off my clothes. Some time later I was roused by the sound of my daughter weeping, and I found her beside me, her little body racked with sobs.

"She didn't want to tell me, when I asked her what the trouble was; but finally, when she saw I was determined to find out about it, she looked up into my eyes and asked me the surprising question, 'Do you believe in prayer?'

"'Of course, I believe in prayer,' I told her. 'And why,' I asked, 'did you put to me that question?' Her reply roused me completely. 'Well,' she said, 'I'm not so sure.'

"To learn that my little daughter had doubts about prayer was something of a shock to me. 'How could my daughter be in doubt,' I asked her, 'about prayer?'

"'But, Daddy,' she said, 'I've been praying for something for ever so long, and it doesn't seem to do a bit of good. Even tonight I asked God to stop you from drinking, but you haven't changed. That's why I was crying—because God doesn't seem to pay any attention to my prayers.'

"For a minute I just couldn't say anything; then I turned to the child and asked her to 'try God just one more time—just once more.'

"I have never touched liquor since."

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Italy and Germany: the former offers Trieste and the latter Hamburg.

2. They have carried 2000 passengers and have flown 1,500,000 miles over the Pacific without a serious mishap.

3. The purpose is to bring a new order into flying, and eliminate the dangers of interference between private planes and commercial transports.

4. The United States buys more Japanese goods than any other country. It also sells more goods to Japan than does any other country.

5. All artists in Russia have been graded according to their talents, and are paid accordingly. The action was taken to scale down high salaries of some stars, and encourage the development of new talent.

6. Nathan Straus will be administrator of the United States Housing Authority. He will have control of a $526,000,000 long-range program aimed at elimination of slums.

7. France: Several hundred thousand workers are affected by these increases which will begin Nov. 15 if Parliament approves the program.

8. The capture of Gijon from the Government forces. This was the last seaport on the northern Spanish coast held by the Loyalists.

9. No; Prime Minister Chamberlain has denounced this plan.

10. The stock market slump and its quick recovery.

11. A series of uncensored talks by leading American business men on topics "pertaining to current economic and social problems."

12. Yes; steps have been taken to irrigate the Libyan Desert following the discovery of a subterranean layer of artesian water, and huge sums have been expended for highways in Ethiopia.

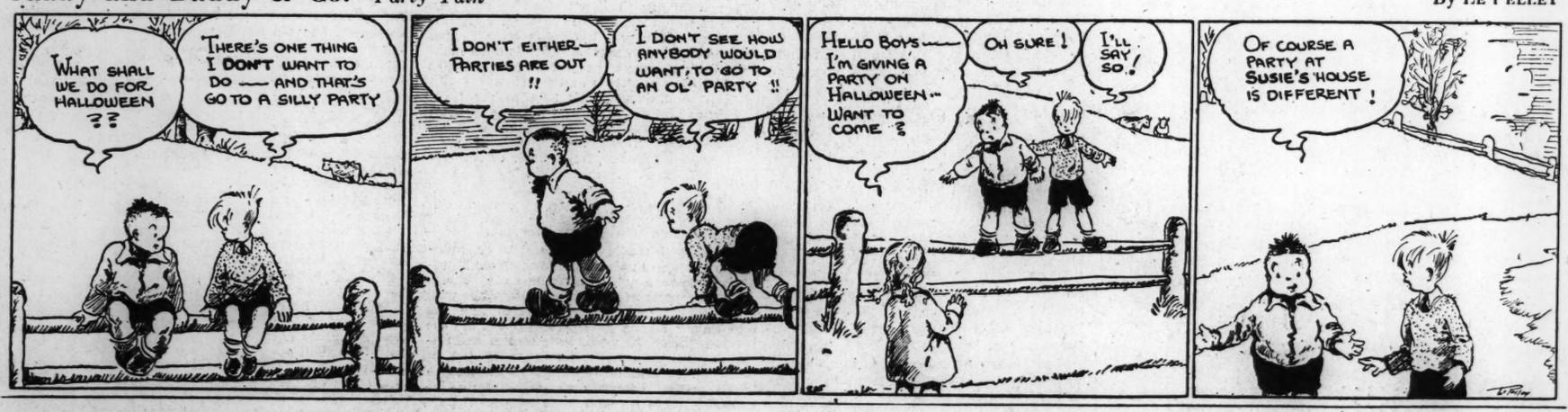
13. Japan and Portugal.

14. The CCC is credited with stringing 90,000 miles of telephone lines through forests; 4,000,000 man-days spent fighting forest fires; the building of 110,000 miles of truck trails and minor roads through forests and parks; 3,500,000 check dams to discourage erosion; 1,500,000,000 trees planted for reforestation; etc.

15. Yes; in a vocabulary test conducted by the "human engineering laboratory" of Stevens Institute of Technology, it was shown that successful business executives ranked ahead of any other group so far as English vocabulary was concerned.

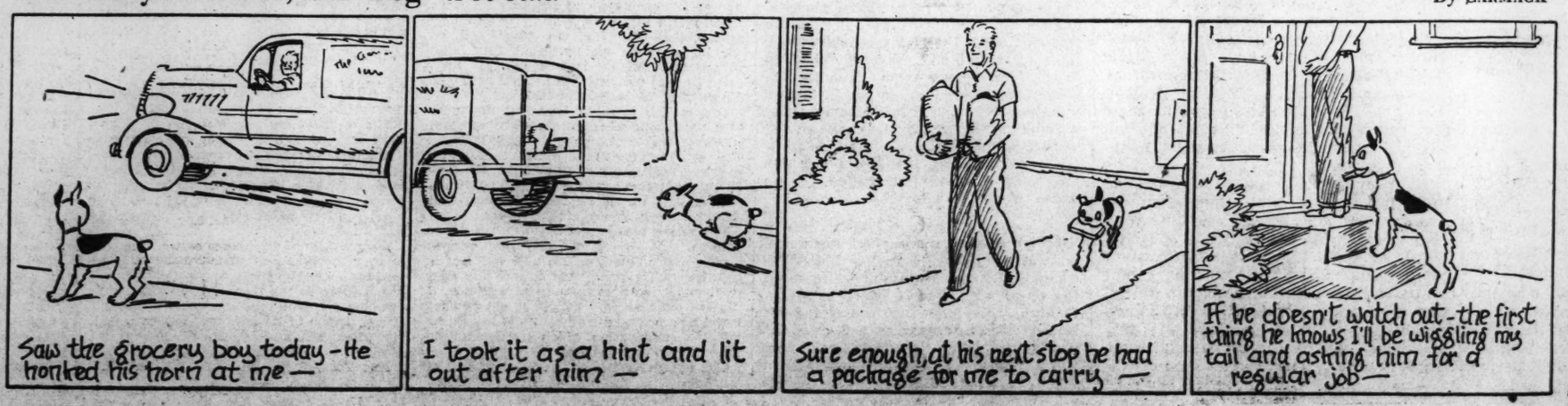
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Party Talk*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR HALLOWEEN ??
THERE'S ONE THING I DON'T WANT TO DO — AND THAT'S GO TO A SILLY PARTY
I DON'T EITHER— PARTIES ARE OUT !!
I DON'T SEE HOW ANYBODY WOULD WANT TO GO TO AN OL' PARTY !!
HELLO BOYS — I'M GIVING A PARTY ON HALLOWEEN — WANT TO COME ?
OH SURE !
I'LL SAY SO !
OF COURSE A PARTY AT SUSIE'S HOUSE IS DIFFERENT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Go-Getter*

By CARMACK


Saw the grocery boy today - He honked his horn at me —
I took it as a hint and lit out after him —
Sure enough, at his next stop he had a package for me to carry —
If he doesn't watch out - the first thing he knows I'll be wiggling my tail and asking him for a regular job —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Missouri Compromise for Labor?

PURPOSEFULLY arranged to have neither a head nor order of precedence, is the table at which negotiators for the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization are sitting down today in Washington. It has the advantage that the conferees meet as equals. But there is the corresponding disadvantage that the discussions may tend to run in circles. Such has been the case in the labor movement, now, for a score of months.

Leaders of both sides will freely concede that never was the case for unity clearer than today, when the two meet to discuss the possibilities of a peace conference. The public has had a taste of what large-scale jurisdictional warfare might mean; and it is genuinely alarmed and impatient. President Roosevelt is reported to be quietly supporting the moderates on both sides. Many rank and file union workers are restless and overfed with the split. Unity is inevitable in time, they all say—so why not short-circuit the process? And yet the moment a mediator comes down to specific terms, reason flies out as if from a centrifuge.

For those who wonder why there is so much resistance to translating agreed principles into action, it is necessary to understand something of the underlying problem. The labor movement, with the youthful, explosive rise of industrial unionism, is in an acute state of unbalance—and can find new equilibrium only when the relative strength and effectiveness of the two theories of unionism are thoroughly tested out. Each faction insists that its organizing principle largely excludes the other; that only one can rule. Which, then, shall go into the huge, rich hinterland of unorganized workers and possess it?

Such a strategic situation is not unfamiliar in the United States. The Civil War was technically touched off, not so much by the question of what each side could do in its own states, but of what policies would govern the new states being formed to the westward. Which side would gain the votes from those vast new areas to control the enlarging Congress and out-vote the other?

In the face of so stubborn a situation, those who would recommend a negotiated peace in the name of the public must go beyond generalities about unity. The need of the hour is a practical formula to preserve balance in a dynamic, careening phase of labor expansion.

Its outlines might be these: A loose form of joint organization—a federation of federations, so to speak—where each faction keeps its autonomy for the present in administration and in membership drives. A deliberate partitioning of the field of unorganized workers for the purpose of future expansion—the C. I. O. to take those industries which naturally require industrial unionism; the A. F. of L. to retain such fields as yield most readily to conservative, craft leadership; and all other organizing fields to be systematically and purposefully divided.

Also needed would be some arrangement in black and white to protect the federation workers, for the present, from being swallowed up by the huge voting strength of industrial unions. These latter are rising so rapidly, and the A. F. of L. is so convinced that it has only begun to fight back, that a solution of their conflicts by the process of democratic vote would not yet seem feasible. Only when the relative strengths of both factions are ascertained in practice will they permit this best of techniques for decision to be invoked.

Some such concrete program as this outline suggests would be the most effective talking point for those who speak for the people at large. And it may be supported by the most persuasive of all arguments in this controversy: that no gain from insisting on a solution by force can outweigh the loss which either side, or both, would suffer from the public itself, if what amounts to labor civil war were opened up on a big scale.

Losing Nyon at London?

THE custodians of the Rome-to-Berlin axis, having used it as a battering-ram to break down diplomatic doors closed against discussion of the Spanish crisis in the London Non-Intervention Committee, are now transforming the ram into a more threatening weapon with which they propose to blow up the whole non-intervention scheme.

Italy demands that withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain be discussed on a basis of her own estimates of their number, which estimates, at 40,000, are about half as large as those generally accepted. Germany simultaneously is showing a franker interest in the success of the fascistic Insurgents in Spain than has been admitted for some time. And both governments are insisting that they will agree to nothing that will jeopardize the side in whose behalf they have been obviously intervening ever since non-intervention was first talked about.

While these pressures have been applied against the British and French points of view in the London discussions, a merchant ship on one of the patrolled Mediterranean routes has been bombed by a plane of unidentified nationality. Whatever the origin of the plane, the question immediately arises as to whether this bold defiance of the Mediterranean patrols has not been encouraged by the backward march of the two democracies ever since their one outstanding diplomatic advance at the Nyon Conference some weeks ago.

This might be true if the plane were of Insurgent or Italian origin. In that event it might presage a series of attacks on ships near Barcelona, or for any reason suspected of carrying aid or food to Loyalists. And it would signify the rising confidence which the dictatorship bloc in the Spanish war must feel as their vigorous diplomacy appears to gain ground.

But almost equally the attack might result from other sources discouraged by the turn of events at London. These might attempt to show Britain and France that a diplomatic retreat in Mediterranean affairs can hardly be expected to leave their own national interests as secure as they might be made under a more positive program of dealing with aggression in whatever guise.

At any rate the attack on merchant shipping in the Mediterranean may touch both Britain and France on a more sensitive spot than does the attack on democracy in the Mediterranean area, Possibly the new threat to empire roads will cause them to reconsider a course that appears to be losing for them at London the ground they gained at Nyon.

Education Week

"MARK HOPKINS on one end of a log and a student on the other" was once a feasible educational formula. At Williams College, through forty-two years Hopkins personally taught all except thirty of the more than seventeen hundred graduates; but the method has changed somewhat since. November's second week has been set aside by the National Education Association and allied groups as the 1937 period when American schools will be highlighted with officials, teachers and parents co-operating in the activities.

The general subject for the week is "Education and Our National Life." On the first day of the observance "Can We Educate for Peace?" will be the question; and the financing angle of the school system, "Buying Educational Service," is the second-day theme. Horace Mann will next be remembered because in Massachusetts one hundred years ago he laid the groundwork of public education as it is today.

In the past many have been too inclined to lose interest in education after receiving their diplomas. More and more are recognizing that national life cannot reach a higher level than the quality of education, also that international relations may be improved through the dissemination of knowledge and the inculcation of ethics. American Education Week provides an opportunity to gain a broader understanding of the schools and their problems along with the chance to see what these public institutions are doing and trying to do. It merits the interest of all thoughtful citizens.

"Shoot-Shoot" Radio Programs

AS THEIR gaping children listen to blood-curdling radio dramas poured out into the living room, a good many American parents experience a feeling of indignant frustration from which there seems to be no recourse save scrapping the radio itself. George Henry Payne, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, has just repeated his attack on such programs. A new effort to curb these dime novels of the air no doubt would be widely welcomed.

America's treatment of the broadcasting channels is paradoxical enough to begin with. There are not enough channels to go round; they are an immensely valuable natural resource, like the country's forests, rivers and minerals. These channels have been turned over under the licensing system to private companies for private exploitation, contrary to practice in most other countries.

The exasperated parent, who is trying to give his children the best things of life, finds issuing from the magical wooden box in his living room tales of night-marish excitement, specially calculated to stir juvenile audiences, mingled with big brother appeals in behalf of frequently second-rate commercial products obviously written for the credulous childish audience. What chance does a little child have against modern high-pressure salesmanship? And as for the dramas themselves, many children toss in their beds under the impact of what one tot has brilliantly described as the "shoot-shoot program."

The Government lends its assistance to the process by its licensing system and its commission's failure to interfere. Many Americans are becoming heartily disgusted with the commercializing of radio channels, and are moving reluctantly in the direction of public operation or competition, like that in Canada or Great Britain, as perhaps the only method of putting the commercial radio house in order.

A Big Difference

Lost to the Prairies

THE homestead my father filed upon was a part of a large cattle ranch, whose glory was fading as the settlers broke the sod. There may have been, earlier, some opposition to the homesteaders, but in our time only the most amicable relations existed between cattlemen and sod-busters. During our first summer on the claim a group of cowboys helped my father with his fencing and lived in a tent in our yard, thankfully accepting board at my mother's table in place of the fare they received from the chuck wagon.

I was very small then, and no effort of memory will bring back their faces, although there is a faint recollection of long legs striding awkwardly in high-heeled boots. Of their conversation, nothing remains; but my mother's later recounting of it is clear. She described them as kindly and simple, rather perplexed with the changing conditions of their world, but not at all the swaggering, gun-flashing cowboys of tradition.

* * *

One, in particular, she remembered for years, and sent many a wondering thought after him. He had grown up in the Texas Panhandle, and had drifted north after the railroad opened up the western end of our state. He was born to the saddle, but now in his late twenties he could recognize that the life he had known was coming to an end. His regret for this was tempered by a curiosity about the ways of other sections of the country, and he never tired of questioning my parents about farming customs in the East.

"I'm going back there and have a try at it," he decided at last. "I've never done any of that—whatever they call it—takin' the hide off the ears of corn. In fact, I've never seen corn growin', not the real thing. Down in New Mexico they raise something about knee high that they call squaw corn. But I think," he drawled modestly, "that I can skin them ears as well as anyone when I get the hang of it."

* * *

So at the end of the season he left, riding east. He promised to let us know how he fared, but no word ever came from him, and for years my mother speculated at odd times on how he got along husking corn. The truth probably is that he never reached the corn fields; for the prairie had put its mark on him, and at the first sight of groves and fenced fields he doubtless shied away and circled southwest, seeking again the land that seemed to hold for men a promise sweeter than the solid performance of the farming country.

What this promise was, they might have been hard put to it to say; certainly, for the great majority, it was not wealth, and it could not have been ease or comfort. Rather, it was freedom; the opportunity for individual thought and for sharpening the wits against the whetstone of the unprecedented; all those intangible advantages summed up in the term "elbow room." The restrictions placed upon them by the inevitable privations of the situation were not those which man finds galling. One is reminded of that earlier plainsman to whose sputtering campfire an English traveler was guided by a voice "perpetrating," as he wrote, "a song."

* * *

An icy spring rain was sluicing down, and by the lightning flashes which accompanied it the Englishman discovered the singer, sitting cross-legged in Indian fashion, watching a pot containing his supper, which refused to boil over the nearly drowned fire. The plainsman's coat was a sodden rag, and rain poured down his lean brown face. As the traveler drew near he made out the words of the song, which consisted of innumerable verses interspersed with this refrain, bellowed lustily and with obviously no satirical intent:

How happy am I!
From care I'm free:
O-h-h, why are not all
Contented like me?

For a long time the marks of the cowboys' tent pegs and the ditches they had dug to carry rain water away remained in our yard. Their lore lingered, too, and colored our local customs long after they had vanished from the scene; for so rapidly did the West fill with settlers that I believe these were the last genuine cowboys in our part of the short grass country. And my mother still wonders sometimes if one of them ever reached the cornfields.

MARY ZIRKLE

The Wide Horizon

To End Labor's Civil War

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

JUST across the street from the Monitor office a momentous conference gets under way in Washington. It is a matter of peace and war, and the antagonistic forces on the two sides number 7,000,000 men or more. The importance of the gathering can not easily be exaggerated and it is fair to say that the immediate future of the American labor movement hangs on the outcome. The conference is between emissaries of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization to see if they can find a basis for healing labor's bitter two-year civil war.

This move for peace is a rank-and-file affair. It represents a pressure from everyday workers who are paying cash dues every month for union protection. A vast majority of them probably believe, if it could be put to a vote, that they would get better protection if there were one united American labor organization, rather than two rival ones.

All the logic in the circumstances points to labor peace; all the personalities and technical details point to war. It is indeed a good deal like the condition of the world at large today. Everyone sees the folly of armaments in the abstract, but armaments continue to pile up. Compared to the world problem this split in American labor is only a minor matter. But in domestic politics, in the embarrassment of the National Labor Relations Board, the New Deal and friends of labor generally, yes, in the development of social hopes and aspirations of the greatest industrial empire of the day, it is a vital issue.

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Contrary to popular belief, it is probably fair to say that personal disagreements between John L. Lewis and William Green, sharp as they are, would not prevent an agreement if a practical formula could be found. It is not generally known that these two men have met and actually broken bread together since the fight started. The peace obstacles furthermore are not insurmountable among the rank and file. The American worker is a practical fellow and not an ideological doctrinaire, though he can be loyal enough to his union, too.

No, the rub comes in large part from the officialdom of the respective labor clans who compose a sort of trade union feudal system. These clans are and always have been intensely jealous of their jurisdiction. Dues-paying members support officials who sometimes make a good thing out of it; there is as much idealism here as elsewhere perhaps but there is also an undoubted labor bureaucracy which in some instances is as hidebound as anything found in government.

Hard and fast Old Guard unionism helped to bring the revolt of the industrial group, under ambitious Mr. Lewis, two years ago. Since then the C. I. O. has made great gains; it has won terms from "big steel," it has organized the motor empire (with the significant exception of Henry Ford) and it has made other advances which can only be regarded as astonishing in the light of past history. But in so doing it has created its own bureaucracy; its own clans; its own member loyalty.

The case for industrial unionism in mass production fields seems to have been pretty well proven, but to allocate jurisdictions now, after the schism, to placate animosities, and above all to fit would-be leaders into the reigning labor hierarchy, is a task for skillful statesmanship.

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The rival groups of emissaries meet each other today in a mood of watchful suspicion. A correspondent finds the two teams jittery, with mutual fear of spectacular grandstand plays designed to embarrass the other. Merely to establish confidence will be a difficult task. Each side seems eager to throw the onus of failure on the other. Yet this in itself is almost an encouraging fact. The attitude discloses an intense desire of the rank and file for peace which the leadership, willy-nilly, must heed.

Some of the mushroom C. I. O. unions are reported to be having trouble collecting dues. They could consolidate their quick growth better in a united labor world. The A. F. of L. is having trouble, too, with its federal unions, central labor bodies and state federations, which have no desire to see their unity disrupted by civil war. Leaders like Charles P. Howard, head of the Typographical Union, are demanding peace.

But basically the drive for peace comes from the soldiers in trenches. And at least some of the wisest leaders know that there are two ways of winning a war; one by smashing your adversary, which, however, is always costly, and may be disastrous. The other is in working out a formula for mutual agreement before passions have been so roused that peace is for long impossible.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Reform vs. Punishment"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article titled "Reform vs. Punishment" in a recent North . . . South . . . East . . . West column contains certain inevitable reflections on some of the important fallacies that are being served up. The figures do not quite support the statements in the fifth and sixth paragraphs of this piece. There is less crime than there has been, although there is still too much of it, and there is less crime in the states where the parole system is vigorously applied.

I am in thorough agreement as to the importance of prevention, the necessity for doing quickly what we are to do with the criminal, and am in hearty accord with the implication in the last paragraph that it ought not to be easy for criminals to obtain weapons.

Let me say emphatically that I do not advocate the abolishment of punishment. The imposition of penalties for failure to conform is one of nature's own processes. My only plea is that we do not overdo the process of punishment nor expect too much from it, and our safety and protection depends upon making the punishment prompt and constructive rather than uncertain and destructive.

I have developed this idea in my book, "Prisons and Beyond," and nothing which I said in Philadelphia is inconsistent with the thesis there developed. SANFORD BATES

Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America
New York, N. Y.

Design for Safety

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed reading your article on automobile design in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago. It contained some forceful arguments in favor of an automobile with the engine mounted in the rear and the passenger sitting at the very front of the vehicle, where he would have a clear and unobstructed view of the road.

To a student of this subject it must be obvious that adequate visibility from automobiles plays a much more important part in safety on our roads than is generally realized. Energetic campaigns to promote highway safety have been in progress for some years, yet in 1936 there were 38,000 killed by automobiles—the largest annual toll on our highways in history. That this trend toward new "highs" is continuing is indicated by a 17 per cent rise in fatal accidents for the first five months of 1937.

Your article suggests that manufacturers have been skeptical regarding public approval of a rear-engine car, even if highly efficient. The skepticism is real enough, but no basis for it exists. With a car of this design, the producer could come before the public with a forceful and convincing sales message that should win him immediate customers.

The article also suggests the incorrect hypothesis that the "public demands" certain models and automotive features. The fact is that the public takes what it gets and tries to like it. It did not demand free wheeling. It did not demand knee action. It did not demand high, exaggerated hoods and low driver seats—a combination which restricts traffic vision to a dangerous degree.

The upright guides on the front fenders of our automobiles are mute exclamation marks punctuating the driver's protest against being obliged to operate his car by guess work with his traffic vision dangerously restricted.

Boston, Mass. A. W. STEVENS

Popular Opera in Boston

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Ice-cold lemonade, lemon-ade, lemon-ade, cool and refreshing," sang out the usher. He must have memorized his song for those warm nights in early spring when Trovatore, to the music lovers in the last row of the poulailler, seems a dramatic and very warm experience. But now it was autumn, and with the doors flung wide between the acts, a brisk breeze blew the tall feathers on a woman's hat, tickled the leonine mane of a shaggy-haired Italian, and made a girl draw her jacket closer about her.

Boston was enjoying popular opera. The Barber of Seville had capered about the stage, Rosina's red shoes had flirted across the footlights, and old Dr. Bartolo had lost his wig in the tremendous shave the Barber had given him. "Positively No Encores Allowed" was the legend on the program, but the listeners applauded with fervor.

The audience was peppered through the house, with a generous sprinkling in the orchestra and second balcony and a few odd couples scattered through the other six levels of the large Opera House: a silvery haired, hard-worked woman and a quiet child with long blond curls; a Negro sitting silently absorbed in the score between the acts; an Italian with bulging cheeks and sparse hair and the benevolent expression which seems natural to so many of them whether they are surrounded by many children or cajoling people into buying some "nice fresh vegetables."

Boston needs more opera—one hears the cry at odd moments in odd circles. But Mrs. Van Astor was not there dressed in Schiaparelli's latest of sequins and lace, to give the performance society's sanction, pictures were not taken of "Among Those Present at the Opera," $10 was not even asked for orchestra seats. Furthermore, it was "early in the season." And the place was not jammed, was not even crowded in fact, though for the price of a movie many could and did enjoy Rossini's lilting music. G. TURNER

Boston, Mass.

To the Polls, With Complaints

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The result of the recent primaries in New York City is a heartening indication that the forces for good government are active, and roused public opinion is causing citizens to squarely face their responsibility. A great test lies ahead, however, and public opinion must continue to express itself in vigilance and united action.

To complain of civic corruption at the club or over the breakfast table instead of challenging it at the polls is to have only an indirect share in the results. When evil forces combine, the good must associate in a solidly welded fusion of all righteous interests. Next November will afford a grand opportunity. The ballot box will be the rallying place.

New York, N. Y. A. C. C.

Lo, the Poor Navajo

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In mid-September, I returned from a trip of six weeks in the Southwest, during which time I made a trip across the Navajo Reservation. Because of an article appearing in your paper some weeks ago, painting the Indian situation in the most glowing colors, I take the liberty of sending you a few of the observations I made. For fifteen years or more I have been visiting the Southwest, and have made myself familiar with conditions on the Reservation. Under this Administration, I find the situation at once shocking, disheartening and most alarming.

I find that liquor is being bootlegged all over the Reservation, and apparently no effort is made to stop it, although, I understand, it is well known who does it.

Very extravagant claims are made for erosion control. This, I realize, is imperative agriculturally, and terracing, cover crops, regrassing and reforestation may help—but all such measures have little effect on floods in big rivers, as I find by records of floods. This is a costly experiment with the taxpayers' money.

Roads have been built on the Reservation costing plenty. These have stood up only a short time, and are now in such bad condition that the old roads are being used entirely. Must this kind of waste continue when the needs are so great?

Traders are urged to interpret present rules and regulations to the Indians and are asked to urge the Indians to co-operate. This was the agents' work, and shows the need for the return of the agents. It surely is not the work of the traders.

Social security is talked of for the Indians. This will put the Indians on a dole that will perhaps never be lifted and is a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Collier, the Indian Commissioner, says one thing and wants it done at once. Before it can be accomplished he has changed his mind and does exactly the opposite, until the Indians are at a loss to know what to expect and this causes widespread bewilderment among the Indians. Continued experimentation by the Indian office should stop.

The present régime has interfered at every step with the social, political and economic life of the Indian. For five years the Government has done everything in its power to force upon the Navajo ideas foreign to him, unwanted and undesired. To all this the Navajos have unmistakably protested without result. The Indian, whoever he be, has had little chance against forces more vocal and and of long experience in putting forth propaganda.

The time has now come, I think, to ask for John Collier's resignation, to restore the seven agencies, to restore the Board of Indian Commissioners, to take the Indian affairs out of politics, and to give the Indian a square deal instead of a New Deal.

(Miss) MARGARET CRAWFORD

Greenwich, Conn.